

*People's Republic of China*

15 Nov 78

Date

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# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 221

15 November 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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GENERAL

PRC DECLARES FINANCIAL COMMITMENT TO UN COMMON FUND

OW150154Y Peking NCNA in English 2005 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--China declared today that it "will participate in the common fund agreement and is committed to make its financial contributions to the common fund." This declaration was made in a statement by the head of the Chinese delegation, Ambassador An Chih-yuan, who was attending the U.N. negotiating conference on a common fund under the integrated programme for commodities, which resumed here today. The conference had been suspended last December 1 owing to [words indistinct] in negotiations between the developed and the developing countries.

An Chih-yuan told the opening meeting of the resumed conference, "China, as a socialist developing country, has always sympathized with the Third World countries for their sufferings in the past, supported all their reasonable proposals and demands and regarded the establishment of the integrated programme for commodities and its common fund as an important measure to improve the adverse position in the trade of primary products and an important element to establish a new international economic order."

He said, "We see that following the developments and changes in the world situation, more and more second world countries have come to understand this justifiable proposal of the developing countries (on the establishment of the integrated programme for commodities and its common fund--ED) and give them their active support. Some are wise and far-sighted enough to acknowledge that a package of measures proposed by the developing countries in the field of commodities is of a far-reaching significance to boycotting hegemonism's attempt to fight for and control raw materials."

He said, "The Chinese delegation reiterates that China firmly supports a financially adequate and efficient common fund established in the light of the basic spirit of establishing a new international economic order."

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS NAMIBIAN ELECTIONS

OW140812Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council this morning adopted a resolution condemning the South African Government decision to proceed unilaterally with the holding of elections in Namibia in December 1978. It considers that the decision constitutes a clear defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and declares the elections and their results null and void and that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any member states to any representatives or organ established by that process.

The resolution calls upon South Africa to cancel immediately the elections and warns South Africa that its failure to cooperate with the Security Council in implementation of its relevant resolutions would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter 7, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions.

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The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 in favour including China and with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom and the United States).

The Security Council began its consideration of the situation in Namibia last month at the request of the African states.

Speakers at the meetings, particularly those from African countries condemned South African racist regime for its vicious plan to push ahead the so-called "internal settlement" aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia under the guise of a newly elected puppet regime. They called for strong measures against South Africa and expressed their full support to the Namibian people's just struggle for national independence.

In his speech today, Chinese Representative Chen Chu said that "the development over the past six months fully shows that no matter how the South African racist authorities may change their tactics, their purpose remains none other than to rig up and foster a puppet regime through the political fraud of an "internal settlement," so as to turn Namibia into another "Transkei" and thus to attain their criminal aim of perpetuating the occupation of Namibia. All this has further revealed the extreme intransigence and reactionary nature of the South African racists, showing that the revolutionary people can win final victory only by carrying out tit-for-tat struggles, particularly persistent and intensified armed struggle, against the South African racists.

"We maintain that the United Nations must follow the historical trend and perform its bounden duty of putting an end to the South African racist regime's illegal occupation and colonial rule of Namibia in accordance with the urgent desire and just demand of the African people. In our view, the Security Council should not only condemn sternly the reactionary deeds of the South African racist authorities, but also take practical and effective measures, including sanctions against the South African racist regime in accordance with the just demand of the African countries and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter."

#### UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS CYPRUS RESOLUTION

OW100154Y Peking NCNA in English 0146 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly in a resolution adopted today, called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in the affairs of Cyprus and for the urgent resumption of negotiations between the two communities to be conducted on an equal footing, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement as soon as possible. The resolution reiterated full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and demands immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and military presence from Cyprus. It also called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means.

During the 4-day debate on the question of Cyprus ending today, representatives from many Third World countries, including China, as well as a number of second world countries stressed that the problem of Cyprus should be solved by the people of Cyprus themselves without any foreign interference.

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#### BRIEFS

UNESCO SESSION DELEGATION--Paris, 2 Nov--Li Chi, leader of the Chinese delegation to the 20th session of the General Conference of UNESCO and vice minister of education, gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. More than 350 people including Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, director-general; Leonard Martin, president of the executive board; and Napoleon Leblanc, president of the current session of UNESCO, attended the reception. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW]

#### UNITED STATES

SECRETARY BERGLAND INTERVIEWED AT CONCLUSION OF VISIT

OW141600Y Peking NCNA in English 1546 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland and his party left here for home by air today, after touring Peking, Shanghai, Chengtu and Canton. In an interview with HSINHUA before his departure, Secretary Bergland described his China visit as "successful" and his talks with the Chinese side "fruitful." The United States, he said, stood prepared to help China in the mechanization of agriculture and China also had much for the United States to learn. In the process of the modernization of China, he added, the prospects were excellent for Sino-U.S. exchanges and cooperation in agricultural science and technology as well as for Sino-U.S. trade in agricultural products.

Speaking of his impressions about China, Secretary Bergland said: "The modernization of China at the end of this century can be achieved. Everybody in China works. They have a deep commitment and believe that the modernization of China in accordance with the timetable set forth by Chairman Hua is, first of all, a reasonable objective in term of timing and is a sensible goal." He went on to say that everything he had seen in China told him that the Chinese people prepared to modernize their country by themselves and with pride. "That is a very strong character of the Chinese people," the U.S. secretary noted.

The American guests were seen off at the airport by Ho Kang, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and Liu Tien-fu, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee. While touring Shanghai and Chengtu, the guests were welcomed by Yang Hsin-pe, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Lo Ta-tung, vice-chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FETED AT PEKING BANQUET

OW141646Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, today expressed heartfelt thanks for friends of China in Japan, West European countries and North America including the United States, for their willingness to cooperate with China with their advanced equipment or science and technology. He made this remark at a banquet he gave this evening for an American congressional delegation led by Edmund Muskie, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

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He noted that all those countries wanted to see China become powerful, because a powerful China would be of great benefit for those countries in the present international situation.

The delegation arrived here from Shanghai this morning. Hao Te-ching met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the congressional delegation in the afternoon. Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and his wife were among the guests. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung was also present.

#### NCNA REVIEWS RESULTS OF U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS

OW092120Y Peking NCNA in English 2024 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent)--A mid-term election was held in the United States on November 7, with the result that the Democratic Party continues to hold majorities in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the 96th Congress. There was nothing very extraordinary about this year's mid-term election, though the whole process reflected the nation's troubles which neither Democrats nor Republicans can cure with effect.

U.S. news agencies reported that in the House of Representatives, the Democratic Party won 277 seats, 11 seats less than in the last Congress, whereas the Republican Party won 158 seats, or 11 seats more. In the Senate, the Democratic Party won 58 seats, three seats less than in the last Congress, whereas the Republican Party won 41 seats, 3 seats more. Of the 36 newly-elected governors, 21 were Democrats and the rest Republicans.

One of the most controversial questions debated during the election was about the economic situation, especially inflation, at home. The U.S. economic scene has not been healthy since the 1974-1975 economic crisis, which was the sixth and the most serious of post-war crises. Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. economy has recovered slowly, but there have been huge trade deficits coupled with a worsening inflation. The U.S. dollar is weaker than ever on foreign exchange markets. A recent report published by the Congressional Joint Economic Committee said that the U.S. economy's growth rate for 1978 is expected to be about four per cent. For the first nine months of this year, total trade deficits stood at 22.67 billion dollars, and for the first ten months of the year, the annual inflation rate has been nearly 10 percent. The habitual measure of stimulating the economy through financial deficits has proved to be of no avail. The swelling of government spending and especially tax increases have aroused nation-wide dissatisfaction. A large-scaled struggle against taxes broke out in California last June. This struggle has aroused strong repercussions. The voice for tax reductions and anti-inflation measures has become louder and louder.

In these circumstances, both parties energetically called for more severe measures to restrict government spending and curb inflation. In the election, the Democratic Party which held a dominant position in the 95th Congress, introduced a bill on energy and tax to increase the price of natural gas, cancel the crude oil tax and reduce the capital-gains tax by a big margin. Signing the bill, President Jimmy Carter declared that he would make anti-inflation his primary task and reduce the financial deficits. On October 24, Carter announced an anti-inflation programme, which boils down to a "voluntary" limit to wages and prices.

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On November 1, the U.S. administration announced a series of measures to bolster the dollar. These measures were effective to some extent in winning the voters. During the election, some "liberals" among Democrat congressmen gave up their former positions and began to advocate tax-cuts and a balanced budget. The Republicans were even more zealous in drumming up the issue so as to attack the rival party.

The election also showed that more and more people in the United States are becoming dubious about the policy of "detente" in view of Moscow's massive expansion and aggressive posture abroad which threatens the vital interests of the United States. Although the main issues discussed during the election were about domestic affairs, the resentment of the voters at the policy of "detente" and their demand for a firmer stand towards the Soviet Union were quite noticeable.

Reporting on the election, Western news agencies noted that the American voters were very cool towards this year's election. It was estimated that only about 36 per cent of the voters cast their ballots in the mid-term election. The election is over, but two questions still linger on their minds. What will be the prospect of the U.S. economy in 1979? What road the U.S. will take in the coming two years?

U.S. -POLISH TRADE COMMISSION MEETING NOTED

OW111612Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--The 8th session of the Joint Polish-U.S. Commission on Trade was held in Washington on November 8 and 9, according to a press report here. The session positively assessed the present state of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Poland and the U.S. and determined directions for its further development. Especial attention was attached to expanding cooperation in electro-machine building industry, maritime economy, agriculture and other fields. During the session, Poland and the U.S. signed an inter-governmental agreement on the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises and economic organizations in trade and in industrial cooperation. Both sides also discussed problems on loans and others.

The session was attended by a Polish delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski and a U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. Referring to the session, M. Jagielski said to a PAP correspondent, "It is an active step for expanding economic relations between Poland and the U.S."

#### BRIEFS

SPORTSMEN IN LOS ANGELES--Peking, 12 Nov--The Chinese men and women basketball teams played their first matches in Los Angeles yesterday with the men and women basketball teams of U.S. University of California--Los Angeles to the welcome of 12,000 spectators, according to reports from that city. The Chinese men and women teams lost to their host teams 83:111 and 65:100 respectively. The Chinese basketball delegation with Mou Tso-jun as its leader and Yeh Ta-heng as its deputy leader arrived in Los Angeles in two groups. One on November 7 and the other on November 9. It left for Oakland yesterday. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW]

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AMERICAN PROFESSOR PETED--Peking, 8 Nov--Wu Chieh-ping, vice-president of the Chinese Medical Association, gave a dinner here this evening for Chester Stock, professor of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute in New York, and Mrs Stock, and Chen Sou Hua, a research fellow of the institute. Professor Chester Stock has come to China on a visit and for academic exchanges at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association. The visitors will shortly leave Peking to tour southern China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW]

#### SOVIET UNION

#### NCNA REPORTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TREATY

OW142334Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[NCNA reporter's commentary: "The 'Holy Alliance' Between Big and Small Hegemonists"]

[Text] The "Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation" signed in Moscow on 3 November in fact served to make public and put into treaty form a "holy alliance" between a global and a regional hegemonist.

The signing of this treaty has produced ill-omened clouds over warm Southeast Asian seas. Without analyzing it, people can discern the treaty's military nature and smell the gunpowder. This is most clearly manifested in Article 6 of the treaty: "The two parties signatory to the treaty shall exchange views on all important international questions relating to the interests of the two countries. In case either party is attacked or threatened with attack, the two parties signatory to the treaty shall immediately consult each other with a view to eliminating that threat, and shall take appropriate and effective measures to safeguard peace and the security of the two countries."

People would like to ask: There were no treaties whatsoever signed between the Soviet Union and Vietnam a few years ago when Vietnam was attacked by U.S. imperialism and faced a critical life-or-death period. Is anyone attacking Vietnam today? Is anyone attacking or threatening the Soviet Union? Of course not. On the contrary, it is the Soviet Union and Vietnam who are playing the role the United States played a few years ago. It is they who are blatantly attacking Kampuchea, pushing hegemonism in the Southeast Asian area and threatening the peace and security of Asia and even the whole world. Under this circumstance, doesn't their so-called "consult each other" article imply further collusion between big and the small hegemonists and stepped-up expansion and infiltration in Southeast Asia? Can we have any other interpretation?

Taking a look at the middle southern peninsula and Southeast Asia, one clearly sees the nature and objective of the "holy alliance." It is precisely the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, and nobody else, who are attempting to dominate this region, either through open expansion and aggression or through secretly intensifying infiltration, thus plunging the region into chaos they bully weak nations, intending to be the masters of Indochina. They ignore both friendship and righteousness towards the two neighboring nations in the region, but not their special relations with the "federation of Indochina." They have stationed troops on one regional neighbor's land on a perpetual basis and suppressed its people. In regard to another, they have resorted to aggression in a desperate effort to annex it into the "federation of Indochina." As for the ASEAN nations, they have put forth the proposal of "peace, genuine independence and neutrality" and repeatedly sent them ranking leading personnel to peddle their policy in a desperate effort to revise ASEAN aims and to push Vietnam into it.

As for China, they have forcefully expelled their Chinese residents, stirred up border disputes and even created bloody incidents. The Vietnamese authorities, who have long tied themselves to Soviet ruling circles ideologically and politically, understand that, to establish regional hegemonism, it is essential to have the greater hegemonist, the Soviet Union, as their supporter.

Such Vietnamese regional hegemonist acts represent the interests of the Soviet Union's global hegemonism and have been carried out at its instigation and with its support. This greater Soviet hegemonism has long intended to enter Southeast Asia to plunder its rich natural resources, control the navigational passage from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, cut off Japan's Middle East oil artery, as well as an important marine passage for the United States and West Europe, and blockade Australia and New Zealand's passage to Asia and other regions. From these motives, it has constantly and vigorously peddled its "Asian security system," which has failed because nobody is interested in it. Therefore, it has vigorously searched for a regional instrument in Asia so it can use it as an outpost for extending its influence through Southeast Asia and as a pawn for pushing greater-nation hegemonism.

The big and small hegemonists, the supporter and the outpost, have formed this "holy alliance" because of mutual need and dependence and on the common basis of their attempts to establish global and regional hegemonism. As Brezhnev put it, the treaty's conclusion is "a call from the minds and rational powers" of the two parties. The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN also says: From now on, the destinies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union will be closely linked.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is an important step for this "holy alliance" in strengthening its hegemonism over this region. People see clearly that even before the treaty's conclusion, they had prepared once again to launch a large-scale aggression against Kampuchea. Inspired by this stimulant, the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, will they now make a desperate effort to do just that? People have noted that this treaty excludes the words "freedom and neutrality" in mentioning the ASEAN region. Does this mean they will ask the ASEAN nations to change their policy of neutrality? It is thus natural for people to exercise vigilance.

We will see, after this treaty's conclusion, how the Cuba of Asia, the front-stage hatchetman of the "holy alliance," will act!

#### NORTH ASIA

#### JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW131606Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--A friendship delegation of members of the Japanese House of Representatives led by Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. The guests were greeted at the airport by Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Hsin-yu and Lo Ching-chang, deputy secretaries-general of the Standing Committee; Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Lin Li-yun, member of the NPC Standing Committee; and Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was also present.

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NPC Standing Committee Banquet

OW131754Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening for the friendship delegation of members of the Japanese House of Representatives led by Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake. Present on the host side were NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairmen Liao Cheng-chih and Chi Peng-fei, Deputy Secretary-Generals Wu Hsin-yu, Lo Ching-chang and Chang Chia-lo, and members Chi Fang, Jung I-jen, Liu Fei, Hu Yu-chih and Lin Li-yun, vice-foreign minister Han Nien-lung and leading members of other departments concerned. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was among the guests.

Proposing a toast, Liao Cheng-chih said: "With the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty as the new point of departure, friendly exchanges between the NPC Standing Committee and the two houses of the Japanese Diet will surely grow and expand with each passing day." He regretted the absence of Speaker Shigeru Hori, a respected old friend of China, who was unable to come with the delegation because of ill health, and requested Mrs. Hori, who is a member of the delegation, to convey his cordial and sincere regards to her husband.

"Deputy Speaker Miyake and the other friends on the delegation are all influential statesmen in Japan," Liao Cheng-chih said. "We would like to join our Japanese friends and work together still more energetically to develop the friendship and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty."

Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake said in his toast that they were visiting China at a most significant moment when the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty had just gone into force and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had just paid a visit to Japan.

"The conclusion of the treaty, which has sealed the friendship between Japan and China, is only a beginning for the growth of our friendly relations," the deputy speaker said. "In the days to come, both sides should actively promote exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields in the spirit of the treaty."

Meets With Teng Ying-chao

OW141711Y Peking NCNA in English 1636 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Shoichi Miyake, deputy speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, today officially conveyed the invitation of the Japanese Diet to Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, to visit Japan. He expressed the hope that Vice-Chairman Teng would pay the visit at an early date. "Although the invitation is extended by the Diet, all the Japanese nationals welcome you to Japan," he added. Deputy Speaker Miyake said this when Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao was meeting with the friendship delegation of members of the Japanese House of Representatives he was leading here this afternoon.

Vice-Chairman Teng expressed her heart-felt thanks for this. She said that it was an honour for her to be welcomed by all the Japanese people, as Deputy Speaker Miyake just said. "I will go to Japan in the best season of the year when the cherry trees there are in full bloom."

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The speeches of Deputy Speaker Miyake and Vice-Chairman Teng were punctuated with enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Hori, wife of Speaker Shigeru Hori, was present at the meeting. Other members of the delegation present were Asao Mihara, Makoto Tanabe, Naohiko Okubo, Ittoku Tamaki, Toshio Yamaguchi, Susumu Kobayashi, Motoharu Arima and Seichi Tagawa, all members of the House of Representatives. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was also present. Among the hosts were NPC Deputy Secretary-Generals Wu Hsin-yu and Lo Ching-chang, and Standing Committee member Lin Li-yun.

Teng Hsiao-ping Dinner

OW151010Y Peking NCNA in English 0850 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin met here at noon today with Shoichi Miyake, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan, Mrs. Hori, wife of Shigeru Hori, speaker of the House of Representatives, and other friends on the friendship delegation of members of the House of Representatives. The Chinese vice-premier invited the guests to have a taste of the famous Chinese dish, roast Peking duck, at the Peking roast-duck restaurant. In the course of the dinner, they had a cordial and friendly chat. Present on both occasions were Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Ching Pu-chun; Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was also present.

PEKING LEADERS ATTEND JAPANESE FINANCIERS' BANQUET

OW131612Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--The friendship delegation of Japanese financiers and their families led by Shigeo Nagano gave a reciprocal banquet at Peking Hotel here this evening. Attending the banquet were Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Ching Pu-chun; Kang Shih-en, vice-premier of the State Council; Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry; Sun Ching-wen, minister of chemical industry; Lih Hu-chia, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and leading members of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry and the Bank of China. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN LIAO MEETS JAPANESE PHYSICIST

OW091225Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met well-known Japanese physicist Seiji Kaya and discussed with him the scientific and technical exchange and cooperation between China and Japan. After the meeting, Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, handed a letter to Mr. Seiji Kaya, expressing his agreement to his proposal for establishing a Sino-Japanese academic exchange committee and academic exchange centres in Tokyo and Peking to facilitate the scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries and further promote their friendly relations.

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Mr. Seiji Kaya pledged to make further efforts to promote the scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries. Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Li Chang was present when Chou Pei-yuan handed the letter to Mr. Seiji Kaya.

#### KYODO on Proposed Academic Exchange

OW091315Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (KYODO)--China has agreed to a Japanese proposal to promote academic exchanges between the two countries by creating special committees and centers in Peking and Tokyo. A written Chinese consent was handed Thursday to Seiji Kaya, former president of the University of Tokyo, by Chou Pei-yuan, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of China. Kaya leads a Japanese academic mission visiting here since November 2. Kaya said later he intends to create a Japan-China academic exchange committee within this year. He said a Japan-China scientific exchange center in Tokyo will be financed by the Japanese Government.

Exchanges will be first limited to natural science but later be extended to humanities and social science, he said. The committees in Tokyo and Peking will each have a staff of 10 and a joint committee meeting will be held twice a year, alternately in Tokyo and Peking, he said.

The centers in Tokyo and Peking would accommodate scientists and students and be equipped with research rooms and other facilities, he said. The Peking center is expected to be equipped with computers, he added.

Specific academic exchange programs include:

--Introduction of a co-educational system based on Japanese curricula and textbooks by Japanese professors in Harbin Technical University.

--Joint study at the agricultural modernization institute in Hunan Province.

--Joint study at the cosmic rays observatory in Yunnan Province and joint astronomical study, and Japanese participation in Chinese research in elementary particles.

--Construction of a linear motor car line linking Hong Kong and Canton and joint study of comprehensive development of the Yangtze River.

#### Physicist's Banquet

OW092127Y Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Seiji Kaya, head of the visiting academic delegation of the Japan-China Association and a noted Japanese physicist, hosted a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Hsia Yen and Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Li Chang, Chou Pei-yuan and Chien San-chiang, vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chou Yang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Wu Heng, vice-chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Pu Tung-hsiu, vice-minister of education; Wang Yeh-chiu, director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data; Pei Li-sheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; noted scientists and people from various circles.

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Shoichi Ban, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Japanese Embassy here, was also present.

The hosts and guests drank repeated toasts to the further growth of academic exchanges between Japan and China. In their toasts, delegation leader Seiji Kaya and Vice-President Chang Hsiang-shan pledged new efforts to broaden the scope of success of the talks between the two sides and develop Japanese-Chinese friendship.

Earlier in the week, Chou Yang gave a banquet for the Japanese guests. It was agreed on that occasion that exchanges would be made in the field of social sciences. The Japanese visitors will leave for home tomorrow.

#### Rare Earth Export

OW100053Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking Nov 19 KYODO--Chinese Vice Minister Fang I has revealed that China hopes to export to Japan rare earth elements found in large quantities in the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, members of a Japanese academic mission currently visiting Peking disclosed Thursday. The members of the mission, headed by Seiji Kaya, former president of the University of Tokyo, met with Fang recently. They said Fang told them China will be able to export the rare earth elements at a price of between \$7,000 and \$15,000 per kilogram. Niobium, metallic element necessary for development of high-speed linear motor cars, is contained in the rare earth elements. If material containing a mixture of niobium and tin is cooled at a temperature of around minus 250 degrees c., it does not generate heat even if electric current is applied. Therefore, it is being used in researches now being conducted in Japan for development of floating linear motor cars, which are being regarded as the "dream superexpress trains" of the future.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TENG STOPS OVER IN BURMA, MEETS WITH U NE WIN

OW141510Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Burmese President U Ne Win today exchanged views on international issues of common concern especially on the situation in Asia at the Rangoon airport when the Chinese leader made a stopover en route home after concluding his Southeast Asia tour. Sitting side by side with President U Ne Win in the VIP lounge of Rangoon's Mingaladon Airport, Vice-Premier Teng said, "Very glad to meet you again. I am stopping over here to pay a call on old friends and take this opportunity to exchange views with President U Ne Win. We welcome Your Excellencies the president and the prime minister to visit China at any time convenient to you." President U Ne Win congratulated Vice-Premier Teng on his successful Southeast Asia tour and requested him to convey his regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Teng Ying-chao.

The one and a half hour talks which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere were attended on the Burmese side by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, member of the Council of State U Thaug Kyi and Foreign Minister Brigadier Myint Maung; and on the Chinese side by Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung.

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The special plane carrying Vice-Premier Teng and his party arrived at the Rangoon airport at 11:55 hours (local time) after a two-hour-and-twenty-minute flight from Singapore. Burmese President U Ne Win and his wife Daw Ni Ni Myint warmly shook hands with Vice-Premier Teng and Mme. Cho Lin at the foot of the ramp. The two leaders started their talks almost immediately after they entered the terminal building. The Burmese president hosted a luncheon afterwards in honour of the Chinese vice-premier. The plane took off at 15:10 hours Rangoon time after refueling to continue its flight to Peking. Before boarding the plane, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping once again exchanged greetings with President U Ne Win at the planeside.

#### Returns to Peking

OW141346Y Peking NCNA in English 1336 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping returned here by special plane this evening after concluding his successful visit to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. He was greeted at the airport by Chinese leaders Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing, Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Teng Ying-chao, Chi Peng-fei and Kang Shih-en, and leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the office of the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Amid warm applause, Vice-Premier Teng alighted from the plane all smiles and cordially shook hands with the welcomers. Returning here by the same plane were Cho Lin, wife of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Ho Li-liang; and Li Li-yin, deputy director of the Office of the State Council, who accompanied the vice-premier on the visit. Also present at the airport were Sarilak Suthet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Thai Embassy here, Nik Mohamed Hassan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Malaysian Embassy, and Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun.

#### MALAYSIAN PAPERS HAIL TENG'S VISIT TO MALAYSIA

OW141725Y Peking NCNA in English 1613 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Malaysian papers in their recent editorials and commentaries pointed out that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's friendly visit to Malaysia "marked a new development in the relations between Malaysia and China" and will have far-reaching influence on the situation in Southeast Asia. SING PIN JIH PAO said editorially on November 11 that Vice-Premier Teng's visit "marked a new step forward in the relations between the two countries". Following the establishment of diplomatic relations by Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines with China, the editorial said, "the ties between the Southeast Asian countries and China have entered a new era. Understanding has replaced estrangement, friendship has replaced unfamiliarity."

The editorial pointed out: "The visit is of great significance in international politics, not only giving impetus to common efforts of the two countries for peace in the region, but also having far reaching influence on the situation in Southeast Asia. By declaring its support to the concept of a neutralized ASEAN and paying particular attention to the economic cooperation between ASEAN nations, China has made it clear that there are common grounds in these respects between China and our country." "This stand of China and Vice-Premier Teng's visit constitute a milestone in establishing new ASEAN-China relations," it said.

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KUANG HUA YIT PAO said editorially on November 9 that Vice-Premier Teng's visit has resulted in a fresh progress of far-reaching influence in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Malaysia and China. It demonstrated that the efforts made by the two sides for strengthening their relations are bearing fruits.

The editorial said: "Although there exist differences in their social, economic and political systems, both Malaysia and China are developing countries belonging to the Third World. They share common interests and have the same goal." "The Malaysia-proposed concept of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality has won the support and appreciation from China all along, thus consolidating the relations between Peking and each specific ASEAN country as well as the ASEAN as a whole." The paper noted editorially on November 11: "By supporting the ASEAN concept China is making more positive contributions to ensuring Southeast Asia to be a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

In its editorial on November 10, BERITA HARIAN said: "The talks between Vice-Premier Teng and Prime Minister Hussein will surely bring about many successes to the common interests of the two countries."

#### SINGAPORE PAPER HAILS RECENT TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT

OW150950Y Peking NCNA in English 0737 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 November (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Singapore "will greatly benefit the deepening of mutual understanding and increasing of traditional friendship between the people of Singapore and China and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries," stated the editorial of the Singapore news paper SIN CHEW JIT POH yesterday. It points out that relations between Singapore and China were founded on the basis of equality, mutual respect, reciprocity and mutual benefit. It notes these are the "basic conditions for peaceful co-existence and joint advance" of the two countries. It states that Vice-Premier Teng's first visit to Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia shows that, "China attaches much importance to promoting good neighbourly relations and also it attaches much importance to ASEAN, the regional cooperative body of the Southeast Asian nations." The editorial wishes China early attainment of its four modernizations and a prosperous and peaceful country. It notes, "this will have a positive impact on Southeast Asia, the whole of Asia and the world. Singapore, together with all other ASEAN nations, will enjoy the benefit of peace and prosperity in Asia."

#### CAMBODIAN LEADERS ATTEND PLA ACROBATIC SHOWS

Khieu Samphan

OW131608Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--The acrobatics troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave its premiere in Phnom Penh yesterday evening and was warmly received, according to a Phnom Penh report. Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, saw the performance.

The acrobats performed more than ten items including "the lion dance," "stunt cycling," "happy cooks" and "skating." Before the curtain fell, a magician covered the stage with flowers of friendship.

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Applause and cheers echoed throughout the theatre when a streamer bearing the message, "long live friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples and armies" inscribed in Chinese and Kampuchean, appeared on the stage. After the performance, President Khieu Samphan accompanied by Cheng Tse-min, troupe leader, and Chinese Ambassador Sun Hao mounted the stage, shook hands with the acrobats congratulating them on their fine performance, presented them flowers and had a photo taken with them. A banquet was given on November 11 by the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea in honour of the troupe.

Ieng Sary

OW140859Y Peking NCNA in English 0851 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, saw in Phnom Penh yesterday evening a performance of the acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, according to a Phnom Penh report. Ieng Sary was accompanied by troupe leader Cheng Tse-min and Chinese Ambassador Sun Hao. After the performance, Ieng Sary shook hands with and presented a basket of flowers to the acrobats and had a photo taken with them. Diplomats of various countries also saw the performance.

**NPC VICE CHAIRMAN METS HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN**

OW111548Y Peking NCNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a dinner here this evening for Y.L. Yang, chairman of Esquel Enterprises Ltd., George Tso, chairman of Paul Y. Construction Company Ltd., and their party. They had a friendly talk in the course of the dinner. Present on the occasion were Lin Hsiu-teh, deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, and Lu Hsu-chang, director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

**AUSTRALIA PROTESTS SOVIET BUGGING OF MOSCOW EMBASSY**

OW142032Y Peking NCNA in English 1956 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Australian Government has lodged the strongest protest with the Soviet Government for its implanting of electronic listening devices in the Australian Embassy in Moscow, Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told the Parliament today. Peacock said that a network of listening devices was discovered in the Australian Embassy in Moscow in June this year. The devices were carefully hidden in the walls of rooms used by the Australian diplomatic officers. The Australian Government and its advisers could only conclude that the device had been installed by agencies of the Soviet Government for the purpose of overhearing private conversations between Australian officials. The Australian Government considered it as a flagrant and serious breach of diplomatic propriety and had made the strongest protest with the Soviet Government.

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Peacock said, "I summoned the Soviet ambassador to inform him that the government could interpret this evidence of intensive Soviet intelligence activity only as implying a hostile intent towards Australia. I informed the ambassador further that the government had decided to cancel scheduled officials' talks between Australian and Soviet foreign ministries. I said further that the government had also decided against signing in July an agreement providing for the extension of the bilateral cultural program. Furthermore, we later decided to suspend plans for the holding of a meeting to review the science agreement with the Soviet Union which had been due to take place in Moscow in September".

Peacock continued, "The Soviet Government has claimed that Soviet organisations were not involved and that the implanting of the devices must have been the work of others. We have responded that this explanation is unconvincing and that the Australian Government must continue to believe that the devices had been installed by or at the direction of the Soviet authorities. The government continues to regard this matter with the utmost seriousness".

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA--Peking, 4 Nov--Lin Ping [2651 1627], newly appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia left Peking for his post today. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1258 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

ULANFU STOPS OVER IN KARACHI EN ROUTE TO EGYPT

OW141721Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Ulanfu and his party made a stopover today in Karachi on their way to Cairo. Present at the airport to see him off were Governor and Martial Law Administrator of Sind Province Mr. M. Abbasi, Commissioner of Karachi M.M Usmani and his wife. Chinese Consul General in Karachi Wang Ching-jung was also present.

BRIEFS

INDIAN ENVOY LEAVES--Peking, 11 Nov--K.R. Narayanan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to China, left his post for home at the end of his term of office. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW]

EUROPE

WANG CHEN VISITS BRITISH SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

OW141318Y Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Newcastle, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen was warmly welcomed this afternoon by shipbuilders in Newcastle, an industrial city on River Tyne in northeast England. The Chinese vice-premier and his party visited the British Shipbuilders, the biggest shipbuilding corporation in Britain, immediately after their arrival here this afternoon from Edinburgh.

Chairman of the British Shipbuilders Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, who had just come back from a business visit to China, told the Chinese vice-premier that with the support of the British Government, his corporation was sincere in strengthening its cooperation with the Chinese shipbuilding authority. Vice-Premier Wang Chen said, "The British shipbuilding industry has a long and brilliant history and it has many advanced technologies.... We are willing to co-operate with your company in various aspects. We believe that the prospect of such cooperation is definitely very broad."

A representative of the corporation's 84,000 workers presented, through the Chinese vice-premier, a set of international chess made by themselves with shipbuilding metals to the Chinese colleagues. He also asked the Chinese vice-premier to convey greetings to the Chinese shipbuilders and wished them greater success in developing China's shipbuilding industry. Vice-Premier Wang Chen warmly shook hands with him and expressed his deep appreciation.

During his two-day tour of Scotland, Vice-Premier Wang Chen and his party visited the Microtronics Institute of the Edinburgh University, a dairy farm in Greenlaw, the offshore supplies office of the British Department of Energy, the National Gallery of Scotland and the Palace of Holyroodhouse--a palace of the ancient Scottish kingdom in Edinburgh. Liu Hua-ching, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Committee, who is accompanying Vice-Premier Wang Chen, visited the Ferranti Ltd., an electronics company, this morning.

At the offshore supplies office in Edinburgh, Vice-Premier Wang Chen watched a documentary film on the exploitation of British North Sea oil and had a long discussion with Norman Smith, director general of the office. Norman Smith said that through its exploration and development of North Sea oil in the last few years, Britain gained a great deal of experience in offshore oil industry. He added, "We are now ready to share our skills with our Chinese friends in this field." Vice-Premier Wang Chen said that China had discovered plenty of offshore oil fields along its large continental shelf. He said, "In order to speed up its exploitation, we need cooperation with foreign countries." The positive attitude of Britain in this aspect was worthy to be welcomed, he noted.

#### PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP FETED BY BRITISH FRIENDS

OW141310Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--President of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU) Dr. Joseph Needham hosted a reception here tonight in honour of the visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the association. SACU leading members including Vice-Presidents Mrs. Mary Adams, Felix Greene and Professor Joan Robinson and Chairman Derek Bryan as well as about one hundred people from various circles of Britain came for this happy gathering with their friends from China.

Toasting the first delegation sent by the Chinese friendship association to Britain, Dr. Needham sincerely wished the Chinese people success in the effort to modernize their country before the end of the century.

Chu Tu-nan heartily thanked the hosts for the hospitality accorded to his delegation and proposed a toast to the ever-growing friendship between the peoples of China and Britain.

At an earlier reception given by SACU, Chairman Derek Bryan briefed the Chinese guests on the history of SACU and the work it has been doing for enhancing the understanding of China among the British people.

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He said, "We've always maintained that our aim is understanding, but that you cannot achieve true understanding unless you work from a base of friendship.... You cannot have a very deep friendship unless it is based on understanding. SACU has always tried to make such understanding easier by using every possible way to disseminate information about China." He welcomed the exchange of visits between Britain and China, either between governments or between non-governmental organizations. Among the latter, he said, it is up to SACU to play its full part.

Chu Tu-nan in his remarks on the occasion paid high tribute to the persistent efforts SACU had made and the great amount of useful work it had done, since its founding thirteen and a half years ago, to promote understanding and friendship between the two peoples, to enhance relations between the two countries and to spread knowledge among the British people about China and her achievements in socialist construction. He praised Dr. Joseph Needham for making a systematic elaboration of China's scientific and technological achievements and his contributions in his book "Science and Civilization in China".

He described to SACU friends the excellent situation in China today. He said that the Chinese people are optimistic and fully confident in the realization of their lofty goals on the new Long March, and to that end they will learn modestly from the advanced science and technology of the world, including that of Britain. He also noted that "we shall firmly implement Chairman Mao's line in foreign affairs and work together with the people the world over, including the British people, to make our due contribution to the struggle against the threat of aggression and expansion posed by the hegemonists, for the safeguarding of national independence, the defence of world peace and the striving for the progress of the whole mankind."

On behalf of the delegation, Chu Tu-nan presented to SACU a silk banner and other gifts. The banner bears the inscription "May the friendship between the Chinese and British peoples last forever."

During the delegation's visit to the British Parliament this afternoon, the lord chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, received all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them. Chu Tu-nan conveyed to him the warm regards of Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. They also exchanged presents. Chu Tu-nan and some members of the delegation called on Edward Heath, former prime minister, today. The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 8 on a friendly visit to Britain at the invitation of SACU.

#### PRC ACADEMY, BRITISH ROYAL SOCIETY SIGN COOPERATION PACT

OW111324Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of Britain was signed here this afternoon. It was signed by Hu Ko-shih, vice-president of the Chinese academy, and Dr. M.G.P. Stroker, vice-president of the Royal Society.

The agreement came as an evidence of the common desire of the two sides to strengthen their friendship and cooperation, said Lord Todd, president of the Royal Society, at the end of the signing ceremony. Hu Ko-shih, who is leading a delegation of the Chinese academy on a visit to Britain, highly appreciated the Royal Society for its good efforts made for developing scientific interchange and cooperation between Britain and China. He also said, "We have found through our own visit that there is a great deal of experience and many things special in the scientific and technological development of Britain."

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We feel it very necessary to increase contacts and expand cooperation between our two countries and we would like to introduce some of the advanced equipment from Britain into China and learn from your useful experience to the advantage of our endeavour to modernize our country."

To mark the visit of the delegation, a reception was given at the Chinese Embassy here tonight. Among the over a hundred British friends present were Lord Todd, Dr. M.G.P. Stoker, Sir Frederick Stewart, chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, and Sir Nevill Mott, professor at Cambridge University, who was last year's Nobel prize winner for physics.

On November 8, British Secretary of State for Education and Science Mrs. Shirley Williams received Hu Ko-shih, leader, Professor Huang Kun, deputy leader and director of the academy's Institute of Semi-conductors, and all other members of the Chinese delegation. She gave a luncheon in their honour. The Chinese delegation, which started its visit to Britain on October 21, will leave here for home on November 12.

#### VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN MEETS NEW SPANISH ENVOY

OW111329Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met with Felipe de la Morena y Calvet, new Spanish ambassador to China, this morning. Present on the occasion were Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the Department of West European Affairs, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

#### MADEIRA PRESIDENT SAYS USSR INTERESTED IN ISLAND

OW142020Y Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Alberto Joao Jardim, president of Madeira, autonomous region of Portugal, told a Portuguese T.V. correspondent on November 11, "Soviet imperialism is interested in an 'independent Madeira' so it can make a 'breakthrough' in NATO's sphere of influence in the North Atlantic Ocean." Jardim accused the Soviet Union of supporting separatist movements on the island. He did not mince his words in affirming his opposition to separatism and the Soviet strategy.

#### NORWEGIAN OIL MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PEKING

OW131802Y Peking NCNA in English 1716 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--An 18-member Norwegian oil delegation led by Bjartmar Gjerde, minister for petroleum and energy, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to China. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Petroleum Chang Wen-pin and leading members of departments concerned. Norwegian Ambassador to China Torleiv Anda and Mrs. Anda were present.

Feted by Counterpart

OW141717Y Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Petroleum Industry Sung Chen-ming gave a banquet here this evening at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the Norwegian oil delegation led by Bjartmar Gjerde, minister for petroleum and energy.

Among the guests were wife of Minister Bjartmar Gjerde, government officials and industrialists.

Speaking at the banquet, Minister Sung Chen-ming said that Norway has made a rapid progress in the development of the petroleum industry and accumulated a lot of experience. "It is our great pleasure to meet with his excellency the minister and exchange our experiences with respect to the development of the petroleum industry in our two countries and explore the possibility of strengthening our technical cooperation. We are sure that positive results will be achieved through our joint efforts," Sung Chen-ming added.

Minister Bjartmar Gjerde said in his toast that he and his delegation started on the visit with great expectations. He went on to say that Norway had acquired a broad experience and technical know-how in offshore petroleum exploration and production which, he added, could form a natural basis for cooperation in the energy sector. He noted that there were great possibilities to continue and broaden the cooperation between the two countries. He stated that the relations between the two countries had always been good and would develop steadily.

Norwegian Ambassador to China and Mrs Torleiv Anda attended the banquet. Chang Wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum industry, was present. Vice-Minister Chang Wen-pin and Minister Gjerde held a sincere and friendly talk earlier today.

#### Meets Vice Premier

OW150954Y Peking NCNA in English 0841 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met the Norwegian oil delegation led by Bjartmar Gjerde, minister for petroleum and energy here this morning. They explored the possibility of scientific and technical cooperation in off-shore oil-drilling by Norway and China. Minister Gjerde said: "We note with great interest China's development over the past two years. I believe that there are many possibilities for cooperation between Norway and China in oil and in other fields. [quotation marks as received]"

Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en said: "Relations between China and Norway have been good. Our two countries should expand trading, scientific and technological cooperation on the basis of mutual equality and benefit. China is going to speed up petroleum exploration. Norway is experienced in off-shore oil-drilling and we should learn from you."

Norwegian Ambassador Torleiv Anda was present. Present were also Sung Chen-ming, minister of petroleum industry and Vice-Minister Chang Wen-pin.

#### VICE PREMIER KANG MEETS FRENCH ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW141713Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met with a French economic delegation led by Francois Giscard d'Estaing, chairman of the French Bank of the External Commerce here this afternoon. The French economic delegation consists of industrialists, bankers and journalists. Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en exchanged views with the French friends on the possibilities of furthering trade relations and industrial technological cooperation between the two countries.

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Jean Soulier, minister counsellor of the French Embassy here, was present on the occasion. Present were Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

The delegation arrived here on November 11 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. While in Peking, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Wang Yao-ting.

**INDUSTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS ZURICH FOR FRG**

OW132042Y Peking NCHA in English 1937 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese machine building industry delegation led by Chou Tzu-tsien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, left Zurich for West Germany this afternoon after a friendly visit to Switzerland. During its stay in the country, the delegation was received and given a luncheon in its honour by member of the Federal Council and head of the Public Economy Department Friz Honegger in Berne. The two sides exchanged views on the development of and cooperation in the machine building industry between the two countries. On November 10, the Swiss Society of Mechanical Engineers gave a dinner in Zurich in honour of the Chinese guests. The delegation visited about twenty enterprises and factories of the machine and apparatus industry in Zurich, Baden, Solothurn and Schaffhausen and had extensive contacts with personages of industrial and economic circles. The Chinese delegation arrived in Switzerland on November 5.

**FRG BUSINESSMEN REPORT PRC WILLING TO DEAL IN DEUTSCHMARKS**

LD131116Y Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Peking--The German steel project in China, reportedly worth DM 28 billion is in the final stages of examination. A 48-man German steel delegation is at present in the People's Republic having final talks, which will hopefully lead to the contract being awarded to a German steel consortium. The delegation, headed by the Duesseldorf Schloemann-Siemag Ag, flew nonstop from Peking to Tientsin where the steel combine is to be built. The consortium under Schloemann-Siemag is trying to secure the contract to build it. Prominent steel concerns from the Ruhr area belong to the consortium. Details of the project are not yet known. The estimate of DM 28 billion is a "rough estimate," according to informed circles.

German businessmen report from the Canton fair, which closes on 15 November, that the Chinese have suddenly been prepared to conclude deals--originally intended to be concluded in dollars--also in deutschmarks. The reason given was the unfavorable dollar exchange rate development in recent days. Some of the businessmen attending the Canton fair do not rule out that Peking may possibly relax or even revise its position concerning the currency question as far as large loans are concerned.

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**U.S. DEFENSE EXPERTS END VISIT TO TURKEY**

OW091643Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--The U.S. defence industry experts team left here for Athens last night after a three-day visit to Turkey. Commenting on the talks between the team and the Turkish delegation here on November 7, the Turkish daily MILLIYET said, "The U.S. delegation has adopted a very constructive attitude towards setting up a joint defence industry with Turkey and raising funds to this end. The U.S. side has accepted the cooperation in principle and pledged to enlarge the existing shipyards, arms and ammunition factories, tanks repair and development installations and the electronics industry in Turkey." The American experts had talks with Turkish Defence Minister Hasan Esat Isik yesterday. It was decided that the talks between the two countries will be continued in the future.

The American team will have similar talks with Greece in Athens.

**CEAUSESCU RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY TO ROMANIA**

OW100934Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Chinese ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan, who will soon leave his post for home. He had a cordial talk with the ambassador.

Comrade Ceausescu highly appraised the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and China. He pointed out that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania last August was a historical event of profound significance, and that the agreements on economic cooperation and coordination in production reached during the visit will further consolidate the relations of friendship between the two parties, two countries and peoples of Romania and China. Comrade Ceausescu also gave a brief account of the recent achievements made by the Romanian people in developing their national economy and raising people's living standards under the leadership of the party.

Prior to this, Ambassador Li Ting-chuan was received by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Ion Coman, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and minister of national defence, on separate occasions. [Peking NCNA in English at 1320 GMT on 10 November reports: "Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan left his post for home today."]

**FRIENDSHIP GROUP DEPARTS ROMANIA AFTER 3-WEEK TOUR**

OW110758Y Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Chinese friendship group led by Wan Fu, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administration, left here for home today after a three-week tour of this country.

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Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister, and Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and minister of tourism and physical culture, received the group yesterday and had a cordial talk with them. The group had visited tourist facilities, factories and agricultural co-ops in the country and exchanged experiences with Romanian comrades in charge of tourism.

CCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

OW092131Y Peking NCNA in English 2008 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--The delegation of Chinese Communist party workers led by Tieh Ying, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Chekiang provincial party committee, with Chen Pi-hsien, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Hupeh provincial party committee, as its deputy leader returned here this afternoon after a friendly visit to Romania and Yugoslavia. They were greeted at the airport by Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Chiao Shih, deputy head of the department. Romanian Ambassador Florea Dumitrescu and Yugoslav Ambassador Mirko Ostojic were also present.

LEADER OF SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

OW091210Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Shih Lin, leader of the Chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation to the 19th session of the joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the Chinese group of the joint committee and vice-minister of the economic relations with foreign countries, left here for Romania by air this morning. Members of the delegation already arrived in Romania.

PIA GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT FETES ROMANIAN ARMY TEAM

OW142052Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave a reception here this evening in honour of a Romanian army's gymnastic team led by Romel Platon. Present at the reception were Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PIA General Political Department, and leading members of departments concerned. Colonel Ioan Dubestenu, military, naval and air attache of the Romanian Embassy here, was among the guests.

Chou Chih-tung, leading member of the Cultural Department of the PIA General Political Department, and Platon spoke at the reception, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. They praised the deep friendship between the people of China and Romania and pointed out that the ever-increasing sports exchanges in recent years have helped raise the technical level of the sportsmen of the two countries.

The Romanian team arrived in Peking yesterday for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

ULANFU ARRIVES IN CAIRO, MET BY MUBARAK

OW141752Y Peking NCNA in English 1734 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his wife Yu Li-wen flew in here this afternoon by special plane to begin a five-day official friendship visit at the invitation of Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak. When Vice-Chairman Ulanfu strode down the ramp, Vice-President Mubarak met Vice-Chairman Ulanfu by the side of his special plane. The two state leaders warmly shook hands and extended best regards to each other.

Under the bright sunshine, a welcoming ceremony took place at the airport where an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation between the two countries fully prevailed. After the band played the Chinese and Egyptian national anthems, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, in the company of Vice-President Mubarak, reviewed a guard of honour. Children then came up to present fresh bouquets to Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and his wife. Greeting Ulanfu at the airport were: Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mustafa Khalil, Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Chief of the Cabinet of the Presidency Hasan Ahmad Kamal, Chief of State of the Egyptian Armed Forces Ahmad Badawi Said Ahmad and other government officials.

Also present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Yao Kuang and other officials of the embassy as well as representatives of Overseas Chinese in Cairo.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying accompanied Vice-Chairman Ulanfu on the visit.

In a written statement at the airport, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu conveyed the cordial greetings of the Chinese leaders and the government and people of China to President as-Sadat and the Egyptian Government and people. He recalled the friendly contacts since ancient times between the Chinese and Egyptian peoples and the steady development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the last twenty years or so since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "It fully accords with the common desire and fundamental interests of our two peoples to further strengthen and develop our friendly relations," he stressed. He expressed the hope that his present visit would make a useful contribution to deepening mutual understanding and promoting relations between the two countries.

After the welcoming ceremony, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and his party, in the company of Vice-President Mubarak, left the airport in the midst of warm applause. The motorcade, flanked by outriders, drove along the main streets to the Tehera Palace where Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and his party are to reside.

AS-SADAT CITED ON EGYPT-ISRAEL, MIDDLE EAST PEACE

OW112030Y Peking NCNA in English 2014 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat reiterated yesterday that a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel must stipulate the linkage between this treaty and the overall solution of the Middle East problem, according to press reports here. Speaking to newsmen following his performance of the Qurban Bairam prayers in Ismailia, the president stressed, "We are not after a separate agreement or a third disengagement agreement or partial agreement. We are after permanent peace. If this cannot be achieved now, it will be because of us. It will be because of the other side." He said that the progress of the peace negotiations rested with the Israeli side. "I have stated my standpoint before the Israeli Knesset, before, during and after the Camp David summit conference. We did not change but the other side did," he added.

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Asked if a compromise could be struck for the problems now discussed in Washington, President as-Sadat retorted with a rhetoric question: "Could there be any compromise on the fundamental principle?" As-Sadat said that he would "not be astonished" if the negotiations in Washington break down.

Since peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel were started in Washington on last October 12, Egypt has been insisting on its stand that an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty must be linked with the solution of the problems of Palestine, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. However, the Israeli authorities have repeatedly refused to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people or to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip but have continued to build settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. They insist on a separate peace treaty and do not agree to link the solution of the problems of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip with an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY said that there are "grave differences between Egypt and Israel over the linkage issue and believed the two countries were passing through a 'very difficult phase'."

EGYPT REBUILDS SUEZ AREA, GUARDS AGAINST EXPANSIONISM

OW130848Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent Chen I-tsun)--On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the glorious October war, this correspondent revisited the Suez Canal Zone and was deeply impressed by the busy and vigorous scene there and the Egyptian people's patriotism, industriousness and bravery. During the 1973 October war, the heroic Egyptian Armed Forces advanced eastward and crossed the Suez Canal by force. They smashed the "Barlev Line" and drove the Israeli aggressors out of the canal zone, bringing a new life to it.

To meet the needs of increasing international trade and shipping, the Egyptian Government began to expand the canal in January 1976 following its reopening. Meanwhile, the three war-torn canal cities--Suez, Ismailia and Port Said--are being rebuilt. After years of vigorous endeavours, many new apartment houses and buildings have sprung up from the wins of the "October war." 70 percent of the one million people who fled during the war have now returned. Port Tawfiq, in Suez City and Port Fuad on the opposite side of Port Said, where almost no blocks remained intact after the "October war," are now dotted with new buildings and trees.

Talking with the governors of Suez and Ismailia and other local government officials, this correspondent is deeply impressed that while striving to rebuild the homeland, the Egyptian Government and people have never stopped preparedness against war or lowered their alertness. Their watchword is "one hand builds and the other carries arms."

Egyptians frequently noted that a storm was brewing over the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean which are far from quiet. They are deeply concerned with the Soviet Union's expansionist activities in Africa and in the Middle East. "The Egyptian people are increasingly aware of the hegemonist aims of the Soviet Union. They are keenly alert and ready to frustrate their aggressive manoeuvres," said Yahia Awad, head of information Office of Suez.

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UAE STATEMENT ON CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR EGYPT CITED

OW092220Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--"Egypt is an essential part of the Arab world and the United Arab Emirates will continue to extend financial support to Egypt even after the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel," declared a statement issued by the UAE Government yesterday, according to press reports here.

The statement said the UAE felt that economic or diplomatic boycott to Egypt would only widen the chasm which currently splits the Arab world. "Arab solidarity has suffered from enough division. We would prefer to keep Egypt in the Arab camp and we believe it is in our own interest and that of the Arab world to maintain relations with Egypt," it added. It was reported that President Ali Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic telephoned President Anwar as-Sadat expressing his appreciation for Egypt's standpoint on the Arab cause. He said that the YAR supported all the steps taken by President as-Sadat in the higher interests of the Arab nation and for the realization of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES MOSCOW TALKS, DEPARTS

OW142018Y Peking NCNA in English 1937 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Houari Boumediene left Moscow for home today, according to a TASS report. During his stay Boumediene met with Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin and held talks with Boris Ponomarev, the report said. "Opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Algerian relations and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest. Particular attention was paid to the Middle East situation," it said.

President Boumediene went to Moscow after Egypt, Israel and the United States began their trilateral talks at Camp David. A communique issued by TASS on October 19 said that President Boumediene was on a "friendly working visit" to the Soviet Union. Later he accepted an invitation from the Soviet leaders to stay for a few days in the Soviet Union, it added.

MILITARY FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION FETED IN SOMALIA

OW150138Y Peking NCNA in English 0102 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali first vice-president and minister of national defence, gave a grand banquet at his residence here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese military friendship delegation led by Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those attending the banquet were: Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, member of the Politburo of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP); Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs; Brigadier General Omar Haji Mohamed and Brigadier General Yusuf Ahmed Salhan, vice-ministers of national defence; Colonel Mohamed Omar Osman, commander of the Somali Navy; Colonel Abdi Osman Mohamed, commander of the Somali Air Force; bureau chairmen of SRSP; government ministers; and other high ranking Somali officers, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh. Military attaches of the embassies of various countries to Somalia were also present.

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Before the banquet started, Vice-President Samantar had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. At the banquet the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the further development of the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of Somalia and China. Somali artists performed songs in Somali and Chinese at the banquet. Yesterday evening Chinese Ambassador Chang Shih-chieh gave a reception at the embassy in honour of the Chinese delegation.

#### ZAIRIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW051034Y Peking NCNA in English 1028 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Zairian Government trade delegation led by Kawata Bwalum, state commissioner of commerce, arrived in Peking by air this morning. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and his wife Wei Huan-tu, and Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-waku. This afternoon, Commissioner Kawata Bwalum paid his respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung in the company of Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh.

#### Li Chiang Banquet

OW061754Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting Zairian Government trade delegation led by Kawata Bwalum, state commissioner of commerce. Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-waku Dia Bazika and embassy officials were present.

Minister Li Chiang in his toast noted that both China and Zaire were developing countries belonging to the Third World. It was their common desire to expand trade between the two countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. "Trade between our two countries is growing steadily." He expressed the belief that the visit of the Zairian Government trade delegation, here to exchange ideas on promoting trade between China and Zaire, would certainly help strengthen their friendship and cooperation and expand their trade.

In response, delegation leader Kawata Bwalum said, "The Zairian Government trade delegation's visit to China not only shows the extremely good relations of our two peoples but also indicates the profound friendship between the leaders of our two countries." He declared Zaire's unreserved support for the Chinese people's struggle to revitalize their economy which suffered damage at the hands of the gang of four. He expressed the wish that the existing economic and trade relations between Zaire and China would be further expanded and consolidated.

Present on the host side were Minister Li Chiang's wife Wei Huan-tu and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh.

Earlier, Minister Li Chiang and State Commissioner Kawata Bwalum held talks in the afternoon.

#### Vice Premier Kang Meeting

OW091623Y Peking NCNA in English 1616 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the visiting Zairian Government trade delegation led by State Commissioner of Commerce Kawata Bwalum.

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Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika attended the meeting. Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade was also present.

**PEOPLE'S DAILY ADVOCATES DIALOG BETWEEN UGANDA, TANZANIA**

OW091429Y Peking NCNA in English 1309 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a commentary on the military conflicts between Uganda and Tanzania, calling for dialogue instead of gunfire between the two sides. The commentary reads as follows:

Upon learning the news about the military conflicts in the border regions between Uganda and Tanzania, many African leaders have successively called for immediate ceasefire, military withdrawal, and peaceful negotiations to solve the border issue between the two countries. All these calls are in keeping with the fundamental interests of the African people, and also represent the common desire of those who are concerned about the African cause of struggle in unity against hegemonism.

Both of Uganda and Tanzania suffered from colonialist aggression and domination in the past, and have supported each other in their struggles for national independence. Since independence, both are facing the heavy tasks of developing national economy and consolidating national independence. Good-neighbourly relations, unity, cooperation, and solving their conflicts through peaceful negotiations are very much to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries. Confrontation, split or even armed conflicts can only result in saddening friends and gladdening the enemy, and hurting both countries.

Since its expansion to the African Continent, Soviet social-imperialism has been doing its utmost to aggravate divergences, create contradictions and even repeatedly provoke bloody conflicts among African countries, making the African Continent very unstable. Under this situation, it is of great significance for the African countries to adhere to the principles of the OAU Charter and strengthen their unity and cooperation in their fighting against the aggression and interference in Africa by superpower hegemonism. The superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, are anxious to have a hand in the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict, so as to expand the incident and fish in troubled waters. This cannot but arouse the high vigilance of the African people. This is also one of the main reasons why most of the African countries have showed great concern about the Ugandan-Tanzanian military conflict and ardently called for a peaceful settlement.

At present, current chairman of the OAU J.M. Numayri, has sent a special envoy to Tanzania and Uganda for mediating mission. We heartfully hope that the two disputing parties will respect the appeals of the African countries, realize immediate ceasefire, military withdrawal, and replace gunfire with dialogue, so as to resolve their disputes through peaceful consultation and restore the good neighbourly relations and friendship between the two countries, thus contributing to the African common cause of fighting in unity against hegemonism.

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**CHINESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP CONCLUDES NIGER VISIT**

OW040834Y Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, received all members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them at the Presidential Palace in Niamey yesterday morning, according to a report from that city. The delegation was headed by Lo Shih-kao, vice-president of the association. Lo Shih-kao conveyed to President Kountche the regards from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien. President Kountche expressed thanks for this.

The delegation left Niger for Upper Volta yesterday after an one-week visit to Niger. It called on Niger Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M.D. Adamou, Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, B. Manga, and other ministers during its stay in Niger. Acting Minister of National Education and Secretary of State for National Education Mahamadou Halilou gave a reception on the evening of October 31 in honour of the delegation in the name of the Niger Government.

Chinese Ambassador to Niger Hsieh Ko-hsi gave a reception on the evening of November 2 for the visit of the delegation. Present on the occasion were Niger Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M.D. Adamou, Minister of Public Function, Labour and Posts and Telecommunications Alou Harouna, some other ministers and high-ranking officials as well as friendly personages of various circles.

During its stay in Niger, the delegation visited a land-reclamation area, a stud ox experimental station, a solar energy institute, a university and a hospital and watched cultural and physical performances. It visited Maradi Province on November 1.

**PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT**

OW142040Y Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Freetown, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Tien Ping presented his credentials to Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, here today. After the presentation, President Stevens had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador. Present on the occasion were Sierra Leonean First Vice-President S.I. Koroma, Acting Second Vice-President Jaia Kai-kai, Foreign Affairs Minister Abdulai Conteh and Secretary-General of the All People's Congress E.T. Kamara.

**WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

**CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE VICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING**

OW141632Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--German Amado Blanco Fernandez, leader of the Cuban Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air yesterday to sign the 1979 trade protocol between China and Cuba.

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WALLPOSTER CRITICIZES RED FLAG SILENCE ON MAO'S TEACHINGS

OW150043Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Nov (KYODO)--A wall poster, put up on the wall of the PEOPLE'S DAILY office in Peking, has accused the Communist Party theoretical journal RED FLAG of failing to join the current nationwide discussion on Chairman Mao's teaching on the relation between practice and truth.

The wall poster claimed that after announcing a very ambiguous article on the controversy in its 10th issue earlier this year, the journal has ignored discussion and maintained complete silence. The attitude of the RED FLAG journal is in sharp contrast with the positive stance of the party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY which have been carrying editorials on the controversy, the wall poster charged.

Watchers here regarded the wall poster's charge as a possible indication that there exists a schism among top party leaders in the review and reevaluation of Mao's teachings.

The wall poster did not identify its writer but contained a signature of an unidentified worker at the second optical instrument factory in Peking, which is generally known for active political movement among its workers.

After the purge of the "gang of four," nationwide discussions have been conducted over Mao's teachings with a main theme of whether practice is the sole criterion of truth.

Judging from the contents of the wall poster, observers believe it was written and put up with some party leaders' approval.

The current nationwide discussion centered on the infallibility of Chairman Mao's teachings, showing an apparent trend to part from Mao in reevaluating some of his teachings.

The wall poster included a four-point open question, demanding answers to whether the party central leadership approves the complete silence of the theoretical journal on the issue or whether the journal is under the personal influence of some party faction.

Apparently because of the RED FLAG's attitude on the issue, there has been no announcement of a joint editorial by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the RED FLAG and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, unlike the usual way of the Chinese press campaign on important problems.

The editorial staff of the RED FLAG is believed generally to be strong supporters of the late Chairman Mao.

The observers, commenting on the latest wall poster, cited the strong personal influence of party Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing over the RED FLAG journal as one of the probable background elements.

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CHINA YOUTH ARTICLE ON DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM

OW141210Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Article by Lin Chun and Li Yin-ho: "It Is Necessary To Bring Democracy Into Full Play and Consolidate the Legal System"--originally published in the No 3, 1978 issue of CHINA YOUTH [CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN 0022 0948 7230 1628] and reprinted in the 13 November PEOPLE'S DAILY; NCNA note at end of item states that, in reprinting this article, PEOPLE'S DAILY made some deletions and the authors also changed some phrasing]

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov--[CHINA YOUTH editor's note: This article, written by two young comrades, is rather long but very interesting and not boring. It is full of vigor and youthfulness. The authors use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a guiding principle, proceed from reality, put forth and discuss the necessity of bringing people's democracy into full play and consolidating the legal system, and present some suggestions and opinions. People throughout the country, whether at upper or lower levels and whether old or young, are now concerned about this issue. We must quicken the pace of the four modernizations and realize the general task for the new period, but this cannot be fulfilled without an adequate people's democracy and a healthy legal system. Our current very urgent task is to sum up the beneficial experiences gained by learning from the negative examples of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and strengthen and consolidate our country's democracy and legal system. This is of great significance for the future and destiny of our party and state. It is hoped that the masses of CYL members and youths will take these two young comrades as an example, be concerned about the affairs of the party and state, constantly consider and actively participate in the study and discussion of bringing democracy into play and consolidating the legal system and other important questions, temper themselves in the course of struggle, and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the course of practice.]

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Why is it necessary today to put forth the issue of bringing democracy into play and consolidating the legal system? People often consider: Hasn't the Chinese Communist Party led the people in overthrowing the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and in establishing the People's Republic? Hasn't our democratic revolution been successful? Haven't great achievements been made in our socialist revolution and construction? Isn't it clearly understood that people's democracy exists under the socialist system?

The disaster created by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" has made people think once again. With feelings of deep suffering, the people cannot help but reflect: How could the "gang of four" have run amuck in such a way over the past several years? Why were the Chinese people tolerant of them? They were obviously the most wicked criminals in Chinese history as they frenziedly damaged inner-party democracy and people's democracy, vehemently trampled upon the legal system, wantonly persecuted revolutionary cadres and people, and led socialist China onto the path of a counterrevolutionary comeback. However, although the "gang of four" and their followers seized surprisingly great power, there were only a handful of them. Why couldn't the hundreds of millions of our people have exposed and overthrown them in time to prevent such a disaster and safeguard the revolutionary fruits of our decades of bloody sacrifice? Speaking of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat of Louis Bonaparte, Marx said: "What the French people have said is not convincing; that their nation suffered a sneak attack.... Why was a nation of 36 million people put off guard and made prisoners, without resistance, by three well-dressed swindlers?" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, page 608). In other words: The viewpoint that advances and setbacks in history can all be attributed to or blamed on individuals cannot stand up.

History cannot have occurred in vain. We have paid a high price but learned what we didn't know before. We have come to understand: The "gang of four's" emergence in the land of China had deep social and political roots and was a products of history. The incompleteness of our laws, the imperfection of our legal system and the absence of reliable organizations and systems to safeguard socialist democracy gave Lin Biao and the "gang of four" opportunities to exploit. When the democratic means of the party and people were seriously weakened and undermined, the small number of careerists and conspirators who had come into power were able to do whatever they liked. They donned a "left" revolutionary cloak, waved the signboards of the Communist Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fooled and incited some of the masses, particularly naive young people. The vast numbers of Communist Party members and the masses of people at first did not consider and could not possibly have acted to exercise supervision over them; later, they were powerless to stop them and were without the legal means to sanction them. This was an extremely deep, painful lesson which history taught us. The revolutionary people cannot help but remember this lesson and seize the weapons of democracy and the legal system. The people's will and rights should be protected by the constitution, laws and judicial departments; to carry out this protection and prevent it from being undermined, we must rely on struggle. Only when the masses of people can truly make the final decisions on state affairs and really control their own destiny will our nation no longer be helpless before those "well-dressed swindlers;" only then will our people no longer need to worry--like children who cannot support themselves--that they might become orphans with no one to turn to because their fathers and elder brothers have left. When that time comes, the proletarian political power of our country will really be mature and consolidated.

In his report on the work of the government at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out: "Only when we give full play to democracy among the people can we deal effective blows to the enemy and truly protect the people. Only when we give full scope to democracy can we correctly practice centralism, work out policies and methods consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and promptly spot and correct shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Only thus can we closely unite the people and fully mobilize everyone's revolutionary initiative." Stimulation of the Chinese people's tremendous enthusiasm and creative spirit in carrying out the general task for the new period and building a powerful and modern socialist country--this is of pressing significance in discussing the issues of democracy and the legal system today. This is the tide, the will of the people and an important sign of the new period of Chinese revolution.

## II

Many centuries of autocratic rule caused the laboring people to lose even their right to live as human beings and forget their own wisdom, talents and confidence. They dared not believe in their own strength but asked for help from "God" and attributed to God's name all the good, great and noble things which were really human. Bourgeois scholars of the Age of Enlightenment were the first to disseminate democratic ideas, but it was the subsequent proletarian revolutionary movement and its theoretical manifestations that really represented the laboring people's democratic interests. Lenin pointed out: It is not only for its own vital interests but also for the interests of social development as a whole that the proletariat has become the most radical, most thoroughgoing wing of the bourgeois democratic revolution and has finally assumed direct leadership in the struggle to overthrow feudal, despotic systems. According to the law of social development, democracy is a necessary stage and precondition to achieving the emancipation of mankind. To be sure, only socialist revolution can really bring about people's democracy.

Socialist democracy is no illusion, nor is it people's goodwill. It is an objective requirement of the socialist economic base. Marx said: "Economic control of the workers by those who monopolize the means of labor--that is, the source of livelihood--is the foundation of all forms of slavery--that is, all social poverty, spiritual humiliation and political dependence." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 16, page 15) The economic liberation of the working class and other laboring people and their common possession of the means of production form the foundation of socialist democracy. The workers' real ownership in the economic field calls for corresponding democratic rights in the political field. The proletariat should apply the law that the superstructure must conform to the economic base in order to fully achieve socialist democracy. Conversely, in places where there is no democracy, isn't it reasonable to look for the economic roots? In places where people's democratic rights exist in name only, isn't it true that workers' ownership in the economic field is in name only too? Lack of democracy in the political field inevitably reflects on relations of production and the productive forces and hinders and undermines the development of productive forces. This has been proved by history.

The idea of socialist democracy embodies the Marxist viewpoint that history is made by the masses of people. Our party's cadres and administrative leaders certainly cannot decide and change everything as they please. "After all, we are only one drop in the ocean among the masses of people, and we can manage only when we correctly express what the people have in mind." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 651) That is to say, only by concentrating the masses' experience and wisdom through democratic means can we work out a line, principles and policies in the people's interests.

Chairman Mao used the reasoning that "running water is never stale and a door hinge is never worm-eaten" to vividly explain the importance of democratic life. Since the victory of the revolution, we, in the position of the ruling party, need democracy and direct criticism from the masses more than at any time in the past. Practice has shown that, in any place, once democracy is abolished no one will dare to tell the truth and lies, boasting and empty talk will bury and deceive us. With no one expressing any more opinions, we will be surrounded and corrupted by people who flatter and fawn upon us and sing our praises. Party organization in such places will unavoidably become divorced from the proletarian base and the organs of political power will turn against the masses of people. The most advanced and loyal, the cream of the party and nation, will be trampled upon and suppressed and become disillusioned and resentful, while society's most backward and reactionary forces will rise to the surface and run wild for a time.... [NCNA ellipsis] and the result can only be the final forfeiture of our cause. Concerning the issue of disputes within the party, Engels held that it was inappropriate to arbitrarily dispose of opinions opposed to one's own. He said: "Criticism is the vital factor of the life of the workers' movement. How can the workers' movement itself avoid criticism and try to silence disputes? Do we demand others to give us the freedom of speech only for the purpose of suppressing free speech among our own ranks.?" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 37, p 324) Only the political parties of the exploiting classes, which are at the end of their tether, are afraid of the truth and people. Chairman Mao said that only the Kuomintang was afraid of criticism and that the Communist Party was not afraid of criticism. To enable our ranks to avoid becoming petrified and always remain vigorous, and to let the masses of people supervise the leading party and state organs and prevent the transformation of these organs from being "servants of society" into "masters of society," it is all the more necessary to practice democracy.

We should feel that any cadre who does not have a democratic work style disqualifies himself from leading work. This is because a leader who is despotic, unreasonable and practices personal dictatorship cannot possibly win the trust and support of the masses. Therefore, it is basically impossible for him to do a good job in the work of a department or locality. He may even bring great harm to the masses there and cause losses to the revolutionary cause. Chairman Mao mentioned some persons who felt that since they had become rulers of the country they could practice bureaucracy, pay no attention to the people's suffering and show no concern over the people's fate. The people will strike at these persons with their carrying poles, and they have the right to use methods of extensive democracy (including speaking out freely, airing views fully, writing big-character posters, holding great debates, staging parades and demonstrations and even striking) to make revolution against them.

Using such methods as speaking out freely, airing views fully, writing big-character posters, holding great debates, and staging parades and demonstrations is necessary even in dealing with bureaucracy, and certainly all the more fair and just in dealing with ferocious class enemies. In the spring of 1976, the Chinese people courageously rose up to the strains of the "Internationale" and wrote an extremely heroic, sad and moving page in the history of the Chinese revolution, fully displaying the power of people's democracy. The incident provided an unprecedented education to the people. It taught us that using the methods of extensive democracy to expose and criticize careerists and conspirators like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is the people's inalienable right and sacred duty. Could it be that our people have followed the Communist Party in revolution for decades only to have a bunch of new "overlords" sitting on their backs? The masses of people ardently hope to revive and more successfully carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and taking the mass line. We have not the slightest right or reason to disappoint the people. Lenin's words are worthy of our consideration again and again: "If socialism, which has won victory, fails to practice full democracy, it will not be able to keep the victory it has won." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 23, p 70)

Although the victory of the Chinese revolution has long since changed the Chinese people's historic destiny, traditional ideology still often entangles the people's minds like a lingering bad dream, and many people still cannot lift up their heads and stand up straight. When the Chinese nation was in its darkest period, Lu Hsiang bitterly pointed out: The Chinese people are so "lifeless" under the system of dictatorship. Only revolution and socialist democracy can fundamentally change the mental outlook of the people of our country and stimulate and mobilize the entire nation.

Marx cited a cautionary passage from PARIS REVOLUTIONARY WEEKLY that was printed during the French Revolution: "Great men look so great because we ourselves are kneeling. Stand up!" ("The Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels", Vol II, p 104)

Chairman Mao repeatedly pointed out: Don't be afraid of professors, Marx, gods and foreigners and don't learn from Chia Hwei. This statement refers to the people's mental outlook.

Both Chairman Mao's and Marx' views are consistent. Democracy, as the uncompromising enemy to the power of God and dictatorship, arms the people with the weapon of self-determination and pride and calls on the people to stop kneeling before any god, stand up and smash all mental and material yokes.

The enemy's power lies in the people's ignorance. When the people stand up, the enemy will perish. It was precisely in the fierce struggles against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that the Chinese people greatly heightened their political consciousness, strengthened themselves and gained valuable experiences in striving for and defending people's democracy.

Democracy is a great school. In this great school, the people will eventually clean up all the dirt of the old society from their bodies, win progress and obtain complete emancipation.

### III

For quite a few years people have formed the habit of linking democracy with the bourgeoisie and felt that by talking about democracy they would associate themselves with capitalism or revisionism. They have confused proletarian democracy with bourgeois democracy and distorted the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Dictatorship and democracy are two functions of a modern state. The democracy of the ruling class also implies the dictatorship over the class to be ruled.

Lenin summarized the Soviet system as "the system of proletarian democracy or proletarian dictatorship." ("The Selected Works of Lenin," Vol IV, p 568) He correctly and clearly explained the equivalent relationship between proletarian democracy and proletarian dictatorship. Proletarian democracy is enjoyed by the laboring people and is an extensive democracy that is not comparable with bourgeois democracy. He thus refuted the view that democratic dictatorship is inconsistent with proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, why shouldn't we, instead of the bourgeoisie, hold aloft the great banner of democracy?

Politics serves economics. Based on this understanding, we can see that democracy is a means to achieving this goal. How, then can dictatorship be the goal?

The mouthpiece of the "gang of four" openly said: "The only goal of proletarian democracy is to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat." (STUDY AND CRITICISM, Issue No 1 of 1974) It merits our attention that such open anti-Marxist propaganda had not aroused the people's attention and was for a long time considered natural. Here we don't need to talk about the "dictatorship" of the "gang of four," which is now well known. The issues that need to be clarified now are:

First, the state is merely an instrument for class suppression and, therefore, is a historical conception. The dictatorship of the proletariat "is merely a transitional period in reaching the extinction of all classes and entering a classless society." ("The Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol IV, p 333)

Second, both dictatorship and democracy belong to the superstructure and serve the economic base. Neither of them is the final goal.

Third, democracy and dictatorship are interdependent and complementary. Those who think that dictatorship should be higher than democracy are absurd, both in theory and in practice.

When we have completely built socialism and eliminated classes and differences between classes, the dictatorship of the proletariat will no longer be required and will end because by then it will have lost its role. If we don't clearly or completely understand this, we are apt to consider dictatorship as absolute and sacred, and may wantonly expand the scope of our dictatorship and reduce the main body which enforces dictatorship.

This teaches us that those who "had an obsession of the dictatorship of the proletariat" and clamored "enforcing an all-round dictatorship" while banning people's democracy were precisely the most vicious enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the long history of old China, whether in the unified dictatorial dynasties or in the confused war years when warlords set up separatist rule and fought one another, such a thing as democracy never existed. It was not until the emergence of the new class forces and great revolution led by the Communist Party of China in this ancient land that the light of democracy rose above the horizon. The mass line and democratic work style nurtured by Chairman Mao and developed for a long time within our party, in the people's army and in revolutionary base areas whipped up the revolutionary enthusiasm of tens of millions of people.

During the arduous revolutionary war period, if we hadn't had the participation and support of the masses of people who risked their lives and if we hadn't had the smooth relationship between the party and masses, between the cadres and masses and between the soldiers and people, we couldn't possibly have won the battle. If we hadn't had a lively democratic life in the revolutionary base areas, we couldn't have smashed the enemy's encirclement and blockade of revolutionary bases, overcome the great material difficulties, defeated powerful enemies at home and abroad and achieved the victory of the Chinese revolution.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, our party did a lot of work and carried out many struggles in developing democracy within the party and people's democracy and cultivating the democratic work style for our party, army and cadres under Chairman Mao's leadership. Without those efforts, we couldn't have imagined winning a victory in our socialist revolution and construction work.

However, in a backward country like ours, the proletariat cannot immediately carry out the principle of the Paris Commune after seizing political power. In administering the state's affairs, bureaucratism may easily emerge among some people. It is even possible that a noble class that divorces itself from the people may form. In the meantime, since capitalism was not well developed in old China, the laboring people's level of education was quite low, the people lacked an understanding of democracy and departmentalism and separatism existed because of the traditional habit of small production, the people couldn't directly run the state for a short time.

Therefore, we can see that there is still a long course of struggle before socialist democracy is realized. The key to solving this issue is to "thoroughly develop democracy, find a form for development and use practice to examine the form" ("The Selected Works of Lenin," Vol III, p 238) and create a political situation expected by Chairman Mao in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

The "gang of four" deceived the people and said: Never mind if you are presently enduring a bit of hardship. We are taking your long-term interests into consideration. Are you hungry? This is to prevent the emergence of revisionism: Are you feeling poor in your spiritual life? It is to purify your mind; Do you feel you are being suppressed and find that there is no place to voice your opinions? You don't need to say anything because we will speak on your behalf and that is enough.

## IV

To safeguard socialist democracy, legislative and judicial work must be strengthened and the class enemies and all transgressions of law and discipline must be resolutely sanctioned in order to create the environment and conditions under which the people can enjoy the law's protection.

Chairman Mao said: "People's freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, thinking, belief and person are the most important freedoms." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol III, p 971) The reason Lin Piao and the "gang of four" could condemn the revolutionary masses--who had spoken a few words against them--as counterrevolutionaries was precisely because the people were not able to protect their right to freedom of speech (they also didn't have a law that scientifically and precisely stipulated under what circumstances they could be charged as "counterrevolutionaries"); the reason the "gang of four"--when they ran amuck--could make the press their mouthpiece and make almost all publications say the same thing in the same way was precisely because the people were not able to protect their right of the freedom of the press (similarly, this also includes the specific law that protects the people's administration of the media and so forth. The principles of the following discussion are the same and will not be listed one by one); the reason the "gang of four" could go all out and suppress people who held meetings, parades and demonstrations in Peking, Nanking and other places to oppose them and the reason they could condemn the revolutionary masses who took part in those meetings, parades and demonstrations as "counterrevolutionaries" was precisely because the people were not able to safeguard their right of freedom of assembly; the reason the "gang of four" could wilfully condemn a number of mass groups and youth study groups as reactionary organizations was precisely because the people were not able to protect their right of freedom of association; the reason the "gang of four" could throw those people who dared to think independently and uphold truth into jail was precisely because the people were not able to protect their right of freedom of thought; and the reason the "gang of four" and their lackeys could set up their own torture chambers and treat human lives as no more than grass was precisely because the people were not able to protect their right of personal freedom.

Arduous efforts must be exerted to realize these rights. These rights must be realized, and the legal system must be realized; this is a conviction acquired by the people through painful experience and with their blood and lives.

We should thank Lin Piao and the "gang of four" because through their negative example they taught us that we must speed up perfecting the legal system. The goal that "there is law to be followed, and the law will be followed" put forward by our esteemed and respected Tung Pi-wu in the 1950's must be realized quickly. We must immediately start to perfect legislation and the judiciary. First we must precisely and fully list all the people's democratic rights in various laws and insure that they have legal force so that no one can violate them. This not only calls for perfect legislation of laws (including the constitution, civil law, criminal law, prosecutable law, economic law and so forth), but also conscientious and disciplined judicial organizations, organizations to inspect discipline, organizations to handle people's letters and visits and other organizations, in order to handle according to the law all transgressions of the constitution and law and to fully and effectively safeguard the people's various democratic rights.

Among the various people's democratic rights stipulated in the constitution and law, the most important are the people's right to vote, dismiss and supervise the personnel of the state's executive and administrative organs. Frequently, something like the following occurs: A certain unit's leader is highly incompetent, and even abuses his authority and does all sorts of evil things. But the masses can do nothing to him, not even after writing reports to the higher authorities exposing his deeds. This big burden on their minds cannot be removed until the higher authorities decide to replace him. Cases like this have greatly impaired the prestige of the party and the government among the people.

Lenin repeatedly said that proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy and that this "higher class democracy" is expressed "in the election processes and the constant opportunities of elections as well as in the conditions of reelecting and recalling the representatives; for the workers in cities and rural areas, this is much easier and more convenient than the best bourgeois democratic style." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol III, p 743)

The people's rights to vote, dismiss and supervise have not been effectively exercised for a very long time. It is now imperative to firmly implement the measures that call for electing the people's representatives through secret ballot and to adopt measures to rectify the situation in which the masses haven't the slightest knowledge and understanding of their representatives, still less how they work and what opinions they present.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice Chairman Teng announced at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress: "Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in every enterprise must in the future be elected by the workers in the unit." This has been the desire of the workers and people for many years. It can be expected that the election process will be applied more widely--with not only the leaders and management personnel of enterprises, communes and their subdivisions, academic institutes and schools being elected by the masses of their respective units, but with the leaders and management personnel of the administrative organs at all levels also gradually being elected directly or indirectly by the masses. Thus, the leaders will have to be responsible not only to the higher levels but also to the people. At the same time, an evaluation system should be instituted and the tenure of the leading cadres fixed so that in the future there will be no such thing as "the position assured forever" whether or not one's work performance is satisfactory and so persons in leading positions will truly be the most upright, enthusiastic, capable and efficient.

A recall system with legal validity should be established that includes the required percentages of people of a unit needed to recall a leading person and an effective procedure set up to effect a recall so the people have the right of recall in reality and not just in name.

It is also necessary to encourage and mobilize the masses through mass organizations, including trade unions, the CYL, women's federations and the various other mass bodies, to exercise supervision over leading organs and cadres. At the same time, exposure and criticism of major administrative and management defects and mistakes should be published in papers and journals to facilitate timely corrections and provide the cadres and masses with education through example. Thus, major issues, such as the implementation of the line and policies, and minor issues, such as the examination and publication of a piece of literary work, are all subject to the people's supervision and decided by the people's will.

Today, nearly 30 years after the founding of new China, the issue over socialist democracy and the legal system is once more being placed on the work agenda--this is determined by our national history. Marx said: "People do not create their history at will, not under the conditions of their own choice, but under the existing conditions directly confronting them which they inherit from the past." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 603) Just as babies cannot possibly choose their mothers, people cannot possibly choose their own historical traditions. The organisms of our newborn motherland, though full of vitality, bear the birthmark of the feudalistic tradition of thousands of years.

In past generations, our social productive forces developed slowly within a narrow and natural economic structure. Peasants formed an overwhelming majority of the population, but lived an isolated, secluded life. To a very great extent, their existence did not rely on social intercourse. Lack of common contacts rendered them unable to protect their own class interests, necessitating the need for someone else to represent them. "Their representatives were invariably at the same time their masters, the authority towering high above them and the unrestricted government power that protected them from encroachment by other classes and bestowed rain and sunshine upon them from high above." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, page 693) Such a backward mode of production was the solid foundation of the feudal autocratic system that reigned in our country for thousands of years. In the course of world history the aristocracy shared power with the monarchy, religious authority surpassed the authority of the monarchy, "human rights" during the Renaissance challenged the authority of the monarchy and finally the political power of the bourgeoisie negated the power of the monarchy. But in China there never was a class or a religious authority strong enough to dare dispute the "absolute authority" of the monarchy before the 1911 revolution. In the orthodox minds of the people there had to exist a "genuine son of heaven"--the emperor. It never occurred to them that there could be other kinds of political systems. The emperor's will was law, and all other laws were subordinate to him. There was no such thing as a subject's personal rights; there was only the emperor's infinite authority.

The 1911 revolution established the republic in name only; actually, dictatorship by feudal warlords of all descriptions reigned throughout the country. Although during the period from Yuan Shih-kai to Chiang Kai-shek the title emperor was changed to president and the term kingdom to republic, the Chinese people not only failed to enjoy what is called democracy, but also suffered under a feudal and fascist domination which was even darker and crueler.

Chairman Mao made an incisive analysis of those autocratic oligarchs wearing new clothes. "What's the difference between them and the autocratic emperors? The constitution and president they are talking about are all sham.... I'm not attacking them without cause. What I'm saying is well grounded: They are talking about constitutional government yet they don't give the people the least freedom." ("Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung," Vol 2, p 694) [reference as received] The Chinese people have lived too long under an autocratic system: Feudal tradition has put too heavy a burden on the people:

The pernicious influence of feudal ideology in our country persists because it has existed for over 2,000 years and because the power of the monarchy, unlike that in Europe, was never questioned.

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The influence of feudal ideology also continues to persist because the new social system was directly created from an extremely inferior semicolonial and semifeudal state, and more importantly, the ideology's influence continues because the conditions for its survival still exist in the present society. Today, China's social productive forces remain very backward, manual labor is quite extensive, agricultural yields sent to market are low, and socialization, division of labor and specialization in industrial production are not highly developed. This is why the masses still have a backward life style as well as why feudal ideology frequently crops up under the guise of "socialism" and continues to exert its poisonous influence. Weren't the "theories" advertised by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the policies they pushed heavily feudal-socialistic? Even today, it is still common that people abruptly fall silent whenever they hear such words as "democracy" and "freedom," deeming these terms to be "heresy."

Therefore it is imperative to launch a new movement of enlightenment and mind-emancipation in order to thoroughly liquidate feudal traditions and ideology. Our Chinese nation has the great potential! Following the epoch-making victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949, the victorious smashing the "gang of four"--which has attracted the attention of the whole world and is equally epoch-making--brought China into a new period of development. Despite its detours, socialist democracy and its legal system have radiant prospects.

#### SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF PRC GUIDED MISSILES REPORTED

OW150940Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Nov (AFP)--China has successfully launched scores of guided missiles and satellites in the past few years, Peking's domestic CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported today. The agency said a certain unit of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense had completed their mission every time.

The agency did not give any detail of the guided missiles' and satellites' position, but it mentioned that the unit had spent many years in a desert, believed to be near Lo-pu Po of northwest China's Sinkiang region.

Observers recalled that China has conducted 22 nuclear tests since 1964 and launched six satellites in the past eight years. The last nuclear test was conducted on 17 September 1977. They believe China has started deploying medium-range ballistic missiles, possibly with a range of up to 1,000 miles, four or five years ago.

It is also believed China has started manufacturing intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) with a range of more than 3,000 miles and thus capable of striking any target in the Soviet Union. But today's report is the first one which said China had successfully launched its guided missiles.

Western military sources in Peking said China had probably completed a hydrogen warhead to be loaded on long-range missiles in November 1976 when China conducted its 21st nuclear test, a hydrogen bomb.

American military sources have been impressed with Chinese development of nuclear warheads, but they believe the Chinese have run into technical difficulties in developing the missiles for delivery. Today's CHINA NEWS AGENCY report confirmed that the Chinese had at least achieved an initial operating capability with their long-range missiles, observers say.

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#### PEOPLE'S DAILY LOOKS AT NEW FOREIGN TRADE SYSTEM

HK140755Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 7 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporters Fang Jung-hsuan [2455 2837 5503] and Hsu Te-wen [1776 1795 2429]: "A New Sprout in China's Foreign Trade System--Interviewing the Trade Mission of the China National Machinery and Equipment Export Corporation at the Canton Fair"]

[Excerpts] At the 1978 Autumn Export Commodities Fair, the newly established China National Machinery and Equipment Export Corporation which combines industry with trade caught the attention of businessmen and friends from various parts of the world as well as compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

Under the dual leadership of the First Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, this corporation deals with the export of machinery produced by the First Ministry of Machine Building. The First Ministry of Machine Building can now directly negotiate with businessmen and does not have to go through other intermediate links. This is a reform of the foreign trade management system.

As pointed out by the responsible person of the machinery and equipment trade mission, our export commodities had to go through many intermediate links in the past. The production departments were scarcely aware of international market needs and trends. They merely fulfilled the tasks assigned by various ministries. The buyers could not directly discuss products with production departments. Therefore, many export commodities produced by the factories did not meet international market needs. In the past few years, the First Ministry of Machine Building had accumulated a huge stock of machinery products unfit for export. The present management system which combines industry with trade aims at solving this problem.

What is the advantage of this system? The responsible person of the trade mission said: This is only the beginning and we still have to constantly sum up experience in actual practice. What we can say now is that the present system can enable the production departments to directly talk with businessmen about specifications, fully grasp the international market and better fulfill their export tasks. By simultaneously grasping production and export, the new corporation can base production on sales and combine production with sales. The system of combining industry with trade also helps promote technical exchanges with foreign countries and allows production departments to directly find out the acceptance of Chinese machinery products in the international market and the gaps with advanced foreign levels. They can also modify the structure and specifications of their items according to the demands of the buyers and constantly raise the quality of their products.

When production departments take part in the management system which combines industry with trade and directly assumes export tasks, they can conduct more flexible business. For example, they can carry out processing for foreign customers who supply raw materials, designs or parts. This is a common practice in international trade. Of course, new contradictions of all kinds are bound to arise in practice, and this system still has to be perfected and developed in step with the developing situation. With the improvement in foreign trade management, export business in China's machinery industry is bound to take a bigger stride forward.

#### KYODO CITES KWANGMING DAILY ON DEPLETED PRC FISHING RESOURCES

OW150243Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Nov (KYODO)--Chinese fishery experts have warned of the depletion of fishery resources in waters around China due to rapacious catches by Chinese fishermen.

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The KWANGMING DAILY said Tuesday the warning was issued by a Marine Resources and Fish Catch Quota Commission of the Chinese Society of Fishery. The committee urged the government to take effective measures to prevent resources from depletion.

Observers believe there is possibility of the Chinese Government considering such steps as restricting operations by foreign boats in the Chinese waters.

The Chinese fishing fleet more than trebled between 1955 and 1975. Fishermen's indiscriminatory hauls of fish under a slogan "Change Off-Season Into Bumper Catches" apparently were responsible for the sharp decrease in fish resources.

The newspaper said fish catches that amounted to 7,000-8,000 tons a year in the South Sea have now decreased to almost nil.

#### ANSHAN STEEL COMPLEX MAKES INNOVATIONS, RENOVATIONS

OW140811Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Anshan, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Workers at Anshan, China's biggest iron and steel complex, have introduced 5,000 technical innovations in the past eighteen months, some of them major innovations. All the working processes, from iron ore extraction to iron and steel rolling, have been affected by the drive to modernize.

Anshan in northeast China is at present being rebuilt and its machinery and equipment updated. It will be one of the ten major up-to-date iron and steel bases planned for China.

In China, industrial growth is achieved not only by putting up new plants and increasing equipment, but also by getting the maximum use out of old machines and equipment, by renovating them and improving them to take advantage of new technology. Step by step, the entire Anshan iron and steel complex is being transformed through the efforts of its workers.

An outstanding example of this kind of effort is to be seen in the renovation of Anshan's old blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces. These were built in Anshan over the decades, some of them before liberation in 1949 and others in the early fifties. All of them have now been remodelled and expanded beyond recognition.

Over the past twenty years and more, all the old blast furnaces built before liberation have been enlarged and remodelled two to three times. The general trend in Anshan as elsewhere in China is to build bigger blast furnaces using modern equipment and to replace the smaller old ones in order to achieve greater efficiency and more economical results. Output from remodelled blast furnaces are generally three times the original designed capacity.

Last December, a blast furnace with an annual output of 1.5 million tons, the biggest in China, was completed to replace two small old ones with a combined annual capacity of 1.1 million tons, which were due for overhaul. It took the workers and engineers only nine months to complete the big furnace, from design to completion of construction. This period of time is within the normal time taken to do major overhauls.

In the long run, Anshan plans to build converter furnaces to gradually replace open hearth furnaces, since they are faster and more efficient. Top blowing of oxygen is now being used as a way of raising the present output of open hearth furnaces. On the No 7 open hearth furnace, this technique and technical innovations have cut down the time required for every heat of steel by 50 percent while doubling output. The furnace's consumption of heavy oil and refractory material has also been cut.

Most of the steel rolling equipment left over from the thirties or fifties at Anshan has been improved. Output from the steel rolling mills is now generally two to six times the original designed capacity. The seamless tubing mill that first went into operation in 1953 had a designed annual capacity of 60,000 tons of tubes. It turned out 145,000 tons last year.

A rise in production level at some of the factories often leads to technical progress at other factories. As technical innovations are expanding the capacities of Anshan's steel plants and steel rolling mills, the No 1 blooming mill, which turns steel ingots into blooms for the rolling mills, has to raise its output again this year even though its 1977 output was already five times the original designed capacity. In the first half of this year, the mill again made over sixty technical innovations. Output this year is expected to rise by another 200,000 tons.

One of the recent results of research work is the replacement of heavy oil with a mixture of heavy oil and water, for spraying into blast furnaces. This has the effect of raising output and economizing on fuel. Workers at the No 1 blooming mill have computerized one of the pit furnaces used for reheating steel ingots. This has cut down reheating time and reduced the number of workers needed for this process by 30 percent. Computer control will soon be introduced at six pit furnaces in the mill.

#### Technical, Vocational Training

OW150938Y Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Anshan, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--More than half the workers and staff of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, from top leading cadres to the rank and file, have attended or are attending various types of technical and vocational classes this year.

A variety of courses have been arranged for leading cadres, factory directors, engineers, technicians, and veteran and young workers. Most attend spare-time classes or short intensive courses. Five percent of the workers, however, have been sent to Anshan's own engineering college, to technical schools, or to training classes for full-time courses lasting three months or longer. All training is free to those attending, and those taking full-time courses do so on full pay.

Chung Kuo-wei, vice-head of the Educational Department of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, said: "To train large numbers of people as engineers, technicians, managers and skilled workers is a primary, urgent task to be accomplished in order to build Anshan into a modern iron and steel base."

The courses cover iron and steel production technology, new technology and enterprise management as well as mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages. Lectures are given by teachers from the Anshan Engineering College and engineers and experts from research institutes, offices, factories and mines.

The broadcasting station at Anshan puts out programmes on electrical engineering, mechanics and foreign languages.

The Anshan Scientific and Technical Library has 300,000 books and subscribes to 490 journals. It runs a service to circulate new material in workshops and offices.

In the administration centre, more than 100 leading cadres attend classes on new technology every Sunday morning. From April to July of this year, they completed courses in basic theories and on the application of electronic computers and lasers. They are now studying fundamentals of heat energy.

Ma Pin, who is vice-minister of metallurgy and secretary of the Communist Party Committee at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, is among those attending the lectures. This experienced metallurgist said: "Only by continuing study can we be qualified to manage a big, industrial enterprise like Anshan, which is now in the process of being modernized and expanded." He joined the revolutionary ranks four decades ago, took part in the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation, and came to Anshan to work in the fifties. He was sent abroad to study for a number of years, then he returned to Anshan. He said that in addition to new techniques, he intended to study economic theory, necessary for industrial management.

This year all Anshan's factory and mine directors, deputy-directors and other cadres at the same level will take turns to attend two-week courses in new techniques. So far, more than 300 have completed such courses in basic theories of computers and lasers, and in hydraulic transmission and the recycling of industrial wastes.

Classes in automatic control, metallurgical equipment, electric and gas welding are held for technicians. The dozens of factories and mines in Anshan also run their own night schools, technical training classes and lectures.

A growing number of Anshan people are studying foreign languages as advanced techniques from other countries are being brought in here as elsewhere in China. When the company opened a Japanese course in March this year, it catered for 300 students. But the number of people who turned up was so great that the classroom was filled to overflowing. Four additional classes had to be organized to meet the demand.

Nine thousand workers have attended courses in Japanese, English, German and French in the past year.

Eighty percent of the company's workers and staff took part in professional examinations last year and again this summer. These are aimed at encouraging workers and helping them to raise their professional level. Before each exam, refresher courses are given and texts covering the examination subjects are distributed to the workers and staff members. Leading cadres, engineers, technicians and workers took part in the tests. There has been a general improvement in the technical and professional levels of workers since the introduction of the courses and tests.

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PENG CHUNG ADDRESSES SHANGHAI PARTY SCHOOL 3 NOV

OW131422Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 7 Nov 78 CW

[Text] Shanghai, 7 Nov--In his 3 November speech at the opening ceremony for the second class of the municipal CCP committee's party school, Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, pointed out: The present situation at home and abroad is extremely favorable to accelerate the four modernizations. We must carry forward the revolutionary style of study personally introduced by Chairman Mao, comprehensively and accurately grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for fundamentally reversing the relationship between theory and practice. We must remove the ideological stumbling block to increasing the tempo in realizing the four modernizations, take firm hold of the excellent opportunity at present, and strive to build Shanghai into an advanced base for industry and for science and technology.

Comrade Peng Chung said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is an extremely rich theoretical basis guiding our thinking. It has played, still plays and will continue to play a tremendous guiding role in our revolutionary practice. To speed up the four modernizations, we must have a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon, integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with new concrete practice, and recognize and solve the new tasks and problems that are emerging in an endless stream.

Peng Chung pointed out: Out of their counterrevolutionary purposes, Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers in Shanghai fundamentally reversed the relationship between theory and practice, causing great confusion on this issue. They denied that practice is the source of knowledge, denied that practice is the foundation of theory, and negated the law governing the movement of human knowledge, denied that practice is the foundation of theory, and negated the law governing the movement of human knowledge, that is, "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge." Lin Piao advertised the "theory of genius" and people "born with knowledge" and advocated "reverse" philosophy which reversed the relationship between matter and consciousness. Chang Chun-chiao dished out the formula "theory-practice-theory." and a follower of the "gang of four" in Shanghai followed suit, babbling: "The relationship between theory and practice is just like two legs--for a while, theory moves forward and then practice moves ahead, with the two before or behind one another alternately." They slyly lifted spirit to the primary position and further distorted the viewpoint that practice is primary as "empiricism," turning it into a stick to attack people. Anyone who adhered to the viewpoint that practice is primary was an "empiricist," was "the present main danger" and should be overthrown. They denied that practice is the only criterion of truth, preached a pragmatic concept of truth and rabidly opposed acting with a scientific attitude. Anyone who really acted according to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and insisted on seeking truth from facts and proceeding from actual conditions was guilty of a very serious crime and fell victim to their hat and stick. Their actions completely proved that they were a bunch of vermin that injured the country and brought calamity to the people.

Peng Chung said: The greatest damage caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" by reversing the relationship between theory and practice was their undermining of our party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from actual conditions in everything we do and integrating theory with practice. As a result, idealism and metaphysics ran wild and the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of the cadres and the masses were seriously suppressed and dampened. They caused confusion and inflexibility in people's thinking. As a result, in actual work some comrades just simply and mechanically reproduced, copied and transmitted instructions from above, and did not dare to proceed from the actual conditions in each unit, use their brains and bring up and solve problems.

Peng Chung said: At present, the following situation exists in Shanghai: Some comrades talk everyday about quickening the tempo in realizing the four modernizations, but they dare not talk about acting according to economic laws, "to each according to his work," management, technology and learning from foreign countries.

In the past, used cement sacks were discarded everywhere. Now, with only 2 or 3 cents paid for each sack returned, more than 90 percent of the sacks are being recovered. But some leading cadres still dare not give approval. Since hog farms began to adopt the "five fixes and one reward," better piglets have been raised; since fishing vessels adopted a system of sharing the fish caught after meeting production quotas, fish catch has increased rapidly. Many enterprises have begun giving awards for overfulfilling production quotas and for practicing economy and, as a result, output and quality have quickly improved and consumption of coal, power and raw and semifinished materials has quickly dropped. But some leading comrades still dare not encourage them.

Why do they fail to boldly do what has been repeatedly proved to be correct through practice? The reasons are that the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" has not been wiped out and they dare not seek truth from facts and proceed from actual conditions. They still fear that, by combining spiritual and material encouragement, they will be criticized for "putting bonuses in command" and that, by practicing the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," they will be criticized for "taking the old capitalist road." Therefore, if we fail to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for fundamentally reversing the relationship between theory and practice and fail to insist that practice is the only criterion of truth, we cannot emancipate our minds, become bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step.

Peng Chung said: Forty years ago, Chairman Mao led the whole party in politically and systematically repudiating Wang Ming's opportunist line and in theoretically and thoroughly criticizing Wang Ming's subjective idealism of looking down upon and becoming divorced from practice. Chairman Mao personally summed up the experience and lessons learned in this struggle and wrote a series of immortal works including "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." Now the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading us in carrying out a new Long March. We also must carry forward the study style of integrating theory with practice advocated by Chairman Mao, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" politically, ideologically and theoretically and fundamentally set things straight so that under the new historical conditions we will be able to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, set our minds in motion, sum up past experience, analyze the new historical conditions, study actual problems and adopt effective measures to speed up economic development.

Comrade Peng Chung emphatically pointed out: The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has persisted in integrating theory with practice. Since smashing the "gang of four" and entering the new historical period of development, the Central Committee has held high Chairman Mao's great banner and carried out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the new historical conditions, it has correctly formulated the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, put forward the general task for the new period, mapped out a series of principles and policies to keep pace with the new situation, scored tremendous victories in grasping the key link and running the country well and made an excellent beginning for realizing the four modernizations. We must resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's call, further emancipate our minds, whip up our revolutionary spirit, dare to think, to speak up and to act; and further quicken our tempo in developing the four modernizations.

In conclusion, Comrade Peng Chung called on the comrades enrolled at the party school to persist in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the course of their studies, give full scope to democracy and implement the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. It is necessary to create a lively atmosphere of open thought and democratic studies. He said: In the past, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" wantonly trampled on inner-party democracy and people's democracy; set up "iron and steel factories" and "hat factories;" at every opportunity or on every pretext, elevated discussions about different opinions on theory to the level of principles, describing them as struggles between the two classes and two lines; and pinned the label of "antiparty, antisocialist and anti-Mao Tsetung Thought" on people. As a result, many comrades were afraid to open up their minds and study problems. This seriously discouraged the free airing of views.

We must resolutely do away with the malicious practice of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in seizing on other's faults, slapping labels on people and wielding the big stick; vigorously promote and display the democratic spirit in the life of the party and the whole society; and widely and firmly implant socialist, democratic thinking in the minds of the people. We must create a political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, and whip up the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses to the maximum. We must resolutely refuse to seize on other's faults, slap labels on people and wield the big stick. When we have different opinions in our studies, we should open up our minds, express our opinions freely, set forth our viewpoints, conduct democratic study and discussion and achieve unity in our thinking step by step through study and discussion. If there still are different views, we can continue to debate, but not slap labels on each other. People whose opinions differ from ours should be allowed to keep their opinions, and efforts should be made to find a solution through continued studies. We must strengthen our party spirit and improve our work style.

Under the serious interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the past few years, unhealthy trends such as subjectivism, sectarianism, bureaucratism, cheating, arrogance and complacency, coercion and commandism and privileges for cadres quickly spread and grew. They are the great stumbling blocks to our efforts to quicken the tempo in the development of the four modernizations. In the course of study, we must conscientiously implement the spirit of the rectification campaign, carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and eliminate all evil trends. We must strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, truly make marked progress and improvement in our party spirit and work style, and greet our new militant task of accelerating the pace of modernization with a new spiritual outlook.

#### FOOCHOW PLA POLITICAL COMMISSAR SPEAKS ON CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK110744Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Nov 78 HK

[Text] In a recent report on the situation delivered to leading organs of units and leading comrades at and above divisional level, Comrade Li Chih-min, political commissar of the Foochow PLA units, explained the importance of persisting in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth in connection with the domestic situation since the smashing of the gang of four.

Comrade Li Chih-min said: In the 2 years since the gang of four was smashed, the situation on all the country's fronts has been excellent. This is the result of the persistence of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, proceeding from reality in everything and formulating and implementing, in the manner of seeking truth from facts, the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. However, for a long time Lin Piao and the gang of four, out of their requirements for usurping party and state power, vigorously preached the theory of "the peak" and described Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as "ultimate truth" and "unchangeable dogma." Seriously inhibiting people's thinking and obstructing the advance of the revolutionary cause, they arbitrarily reversed the relationship between theory and practice, caused confusion on the issue of the criterion of truth, set up various forbidden areas and created one spiritual shackle after another.

To destroy the spiritual shackles and persistently consider practice to be the sole criterion for testing truth is not only a major issue of theory but is also currently a major practical issue which bears on the future and the fate of the party and state.

He said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding the revolution and is great truth which has been tested and proven by a long period of practice in revolutionary struggle. However, the theory which guides practice and the criterion for testing truth are by no means one and the same thing. Theory comes from practice and can only be tested by practice. It cannot replace the criterion for testing the truth. Individual principles and conclusions of Marxism will inevitably be replaced by new principles and conclusions in the wake of changes in conditions and the development of practice. Its basic principles are tested and developed daily in the ever evolving practice of society. Only by persistently taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth can we truly understand the wisdom and correctness of the party's series of principles and policies in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

He said: The import of advanced foreign equipment and technology and the admission of foreign capital have been decided on in accordance with the current international situation and China's needs for speeding up the four modernizations. The implementation of the party's rural economic policies is carried out in accordance with current rural conditions and the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The rehabilitation of victims of miscarriages of justice caused by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four is put forward in accordance with the fact that practice has proven that good people have suffered wrong. If we fail to proceed from reality and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a complete and accurate way to research new conditions and new problems, but confine our thinking to ready-made answers in books and even apply the nonsense of Lin Piao and the gang of four to appraise the series of principles and policies for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, doubts and waivers will arise.

Comrade Li Chih-min also said: The most fundamental thing in persistently taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is to proceed from reality and carry forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. We must proceed from reality, decide on our work principles and methods in accordance with actual conditions, adhere to the fine work style of seeking truth from facts, speak and act honestly and be honest people, resolutely implement the party's democratic centralism, bring into play the work style of criticism and self-criticism, persist in the truth and correct errors.

He called on commanders and fighters of units, especially cadres at and above regimental level and political organs at all levels, to implement the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference and completely eliminate the pernicious influence of the fake leftism, real rightism of Lin Biao and the gang of four, so that our thinking can meet the needs of the four modernizations and of the revolutionization and modernization of the PLA units and so that complete victory can be won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

#### KIANGSI HOLDS CONFERENCE OF ADVANCED PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS

HE141413Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kiangsi provincial conference of representatives of advanced units and workers was held on the afternoon of 13 November in Nanchang. Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Liu Chun-hsin, Hsin Chun-chieh and Chang Li-hsiung, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; and Fang Chih-chun, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the opening ceremony. Chen I, Lu Hui-ying and (Wang Ming-te), responsible persons of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Kiangsi; (Yang Yu-ying), representative of the Ministry of Public Security; and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial Civil Affairs Bureau, also attended. Comrade Fang Chih-chun, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy leader of the provincial Political and Legal Leadership Group, presided. Comrade Hsin Chun-chieh, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, commander of the provincial military district and leader of the provincial Political and Legal Leadership Group, gave the opening speech.

Comrade Hsin Chun-chieh said: The tasks of this conference are to further hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their confidants and followers in Kiangsi in sabotaging public security and protection work in their vain attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism; seriously sum up and exchange experience gained in revolutionizing the public security forces, boldly cite good people and their deeds, deeply conduct socialist emulation and mobilize the public security protection cadres and policemen throughout the province to resolutely implement the new constitution, strengthen public security work and socialist government by law, implement the tasks put forward by the national and provincial public security conferences in an all-round way, further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Comrade Hsin Chun-chieh said: We hope the cadres and policemen on the provincial public security protection front further seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, wholly and correctly handle the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, deeply understand Chairman Mao's line, principles, policy and methods on public security work, thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, really strengthen the building of leadership groups and forces of public security protection departments at all levels, revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of public security organs and further do well in public security protection work.

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Comrade Hsin Chun-chieh said in conclusion: Creating a better social order is a necessary condition for rapidly fulfilling the four modernizations. This is also a common wish of the masses of people. We must fully carry forward democracy, liberate our thinking, freely express our opinions and concentrate all our forces on doing well in this conference. I hope this will be a conference of unity and victory.

Comrade (Yang Yu-ying), representative of the Ministry of Public Security, greeted the participants on behalf of the Ministry of Public Security.

Comrade (Chou Ko-yung), deputy leader of the provincial Political and Legal Leadership Group and chief of the provincial Public Security Bureau, gave a report entitled "Conduct Socialist Revolutionary Emulation, Promote Public Security Work in a Big Way, and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period." The report is divided into three parts: 1) The situation of our province's public security front is excellent; 2) Many advanced units and workers have emerged in the fierce struggle; and 3) Building a Red and expert public security protection force. The report was seriously discussed by the participants.

#### KIANGSU CCP COMMITTEE GIVES INSTRUCTION ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION

OW150812Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Departments concerned in Kiangsu Province are making active efforts to allow more than 90 percent of the province's commune members to increase their income on the basis of expanded production as the time for yearend income distribution draws near.

This year a serious drought hit our province. However, the vast number of cadres and people in rural Kiangsu tenaciously fought a battle against this natural disaster and an all-round bumper harvest of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops was reaped. In the meantime, agriculture and sideline production industries run by the communes and production brigades also registered an increase in their income.

Taking into account this excellent situation, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: Presently, party organizations at all levels throughout the province must do everything possible to insure success in yearend income distribution and carry out this work in accordance with the party Central Committee's instruction on lightening the burdens of peasants as well as the committee's other related instructions. Party organizations must also insure that all peasants who worked hard during the past year really reap their profits. To enable peasants to reap such profits is a significant step in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, in strengthening ties between the party and peasants, and in mobilizing and inspiring the masses to step up agricultural development.

Regarding details of rural income distribution, the provincial party committee called for concentrating efforts on resolving the following problems:

1. Some communes and production brigades may have increased their fuel and power consumption and expenditures in order to carry out a prolonged struggle against the drought, thus causing their income to drop despite increase production. Because these communes and brigades have offered and contributed so much to increasing agricultural production, we must take special economic compensatory measures.

For example, such communes and production brigades must be entitled by law to an agricultural tax cut or exemption, to a discount in utility rates, to delayed payment of utilities, or even to necessary compensation by the state. They should also be permitted to extend or even reduce their loan repayments. Only in this way can the majority of the province's brigades increase their income and can those few brigades which suffered decreased production retain their strength to promote large-scale production in 1979.

2. Regarding implementation of policies, last February the provincial party committee called a rural work conference reaffirming the party's rural economic policies. Following the conference, many localities established and put into practice a system of "to each according to his work." A distinction should be drawn between the policy of "to each according to his work" and the social welfare policy. We must strictly implement the policy of "to each according to his work" while making proper arrangements to offer relief to households suffering economic difficulties.

3. All localities must spend this year's remaining 2 months in increasing production and economizing to increase their income. To achieve this, they must harvest both major and minor autumn crops well, actively develop agricultural and sideline production in the communes and brigades and reduce expenditures for non-productive projects. They must also take measures to prevent wasted funds, corruption and embezzlement.

#### KIANGSU MILITARY, PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND OPERA

OW090553Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hupeh Provincial Opera Troupe gave its first performance of the fine opera "Hung Hua Red Guards" at the Great Hall of the People in Nanking on the evening of 7 November for the benefit of the Nanking PLA units.

Watching the first performance were responsible persons of the Nanking PLA units Liao Han-sheng, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Chan Ta-nan, Tuan Huan-ching, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chan, Liao Jung-piao, Liu Chang-i, Hu Ta-jung and Huang Chen-tang; responsible persons of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Hsu Chia-tun, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Huang Chao-tien, Chih Hsun, Hsu Feng-heng, Chang Chung-liang and (Wang Chuan-su); responsible persons of the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Wang Chu-pin and Ma Chao-hung; and responsible persons of leading organs of the Nanking PLA units, the various services and arms of the Nanking PLA units, military academies and schools in Nanking and the provincial and Nanking municipal departments concerned. (Han Kuang-piao), responsible person of the Hupeh Provincial Cultural Bureau, accompanied them to the performance.

After performing for the Nanking PLA units, the Hupeh Opera Troupe will also perform for the people of Nanking for a short period.

## SHANTUNG COMMITTEES HOLD CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY

SK150512Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees held a provincial telephone conference on 10 November, calling on the industry and communications front throughout the province to thoroughly study Chairman Hua's important directive on further emancipating our minds, being bolder, devising more measures and quickening our steps to actively implement the guidelines of the provincial meeting of chairmen of economic commissions of various prefectures and municipalities, to take exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the key link in deeply carrying out the movement to learn from Taching in industry and to work hard in the last 50 days of this year so as to strive to fulfill the industrial production plan for this year in an all-round way.

The conference was presided over by Vice Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Liu Peng. Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Kao Chi-yun delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference pointed out: Since the Shantung provincial party committee held the meeting of chairmen of economic commissions of various prefectures and municipalities, the various localities have conscientiously carried out the guidelines of the chairmen's meeting and strengthened leadership over industrial production. A large number of cadres have been organized from provincial to prefectural and municipal levels to go to grassroots units to help in the work. Various localities have paid general attention and vigorously grasped the work of raising product quality, lowering material and energy consumption and raising labor productivity, so as to strive to fulfill the state plan for this year in an all-round way.

Since late October, the situation in industrial production throughout the province has turned for the better. The level of industrial production in Tsingtao, Tzupo, Tsaochuang, Yentai, Changwei and Chining municipalities and prefectures reached or surpassed the total amount of early and mid-October. Generally speaking, party committees of various prefectures and municipalities have earnestly implemented the guidelines of the meeting of chairmen of economic commissions of various prefectures and municipalities, adopted effective measures and scored fairly outstanding achievements. However, because the time is too short, ideal development has not yet been achieved. Some comrades have not yet completely understood the directive of the Shantung provincial party committee. Regarding the declining production of the third quarter, they simply stressed external causes. They see only the difficulties but not the favorable conditions and potential of enterprises. Therefore, we must eliminate the theory of external causes, overcome self-satisfaction and relaxation and do a good job in industrial production.

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HUNAN OPENS CONGRESS ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK141326Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The provincial congress of advanced collectives and individuals in planned parenthood opened in Changsha on 10 November. As the province's largest ever gathering on planned parenthood, this was a mobilization congress for implementing the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions on planned parenthood, commending progressives and further doing well in work on planned parenthood. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial military district Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Tsao Wen-chu, Shang Tsu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, Kung An-min and members of the provincial leading group in charge of planned parenthood attended the opening ceremony. The congress was also participated in by a total of 780 people, including responsible comrades in charge of planned parenthood of the corresponding units of the various prefectures, municipalities, counties, PLA units and provincial bureaus, and advanced representatives who had scored outstanding achievement in planned parenthood.

Wang Chih-kuo, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the congress. Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered the opening speech to the congress on behalf of the provincial party committee, provincial revolutionary committee and provincial military district.

Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the provincial party committee delivered a report entitled "Do a Good Job of Planned Parenthood and Make Contributions To Speeding Up the Realization of the Four Modernizations". In his report Tung reviewed and summed up the excellent work in the province on planned parenthood since the gang of four was smashed, commended a group of advanced units and activists who had done a good job of developing the planned parenthood campaign and cited numerous facts to explain the close relationship between planned parenthood and the realization of the four modernizations.

Tung stated: "We must closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee's strategic plan and speed up the pace of work on planned parenthood so as to meet the needs of the four modernizations. The 10-year outline plan for the development of the national economy passed by the Fifth NPC stipulates that the nationwide natural population growth be reduced to 9 per 1,000 by 1985. We should achieve an even lower than national average growth rate in the densely populated province of Hunan. We must reduce our province's rate of natural population growth to 8 per 1,000 by 1979, 7 per 1,000 by 1980 and 6 per 1,000 by the sixth 5-Year Plan period. This will indeed be an arduous task. However, it can be completely fulfilled as long as we strengthen our leadership, resolutely carry out party policies and fully mobilize the masses. Party committees at all levels must place planned parenthood on their agendas and incorporate it into the national economic plan and into plans for learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry. Cadres and party and CYL members at various levels must take the lead in practicing late marriage and planned parenthood. We must strengthen scientific research in planned parenthood, make efforts to improve sterilization operations, popularize the new methods of midwifery and do a good job of health care for women and children. We must implement the policy of equal pay and equal work for both sexes, encourage men to settle down in households without sons and marry the daughters in these homes, and do well in taking care of lonely and widowed elders. Such socioeconomic policies as the distribution of rations in rural areas and housing in urban areas and other regulations must benefit the extension of the work on planned parenthood."

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Comrade Tung Chih-wen finally called on the people throughout the province to incessantly sum up experiences, consolidate and develop the excellent situation, endeavor to raise the work on planned parenthood to a higher level, greet with remarkable achievements the calling of next year's national congress of advanced collectives and individuals in planned parenthood, and make greater contributions to expedite the realization of the four modernizations.

**WUHAN PLA LEADERS INSPECT WEST HUPEH MILITIA WORK**

HK141345Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "Yang Te-chih, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Cheng-fang, first political commissar of the Wuhan units; and Chang Hsiu-lung, deputy commander of the Wuhan units and commander of Hupeh Military District, and other leading comrades recently went to more than 10 counties and municipalities in mountainous west Hupeh to investigate the state of militia building and provide on-the-spot guidance for solving the problems discovered. Wherever they went, Commander Yang, Commissar Li and the other leading comrades personally listened to reports and held meetings. They held intimate chats with a number of cadres and inquired about the building of the military subdistricts, the county and municipal people's armed forces departments and the full-time people's armed forces cadres. They also visited a number of communes, brigades and factories to see the militia engaging in production and giving demonstrations of military skills, and checked on the work of putting militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily and of combining labor and arms."

The leaders praised the achievements in militia building in west Hupeh and the great part played by the militia in building up and defending the mountain areas. Commander Yang and Commissar Li pointed out to the comrades of the military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments: "Resources in mountainous west Hupeh are rich, the people are hard working and there is very great potential for development. To do well in building this area, the promotion of militia work and strengthening combat readiness are of strategic significance. We hope that the people's armed forces cadres working in mountainous west Hupeh, under the unified leadership of the local party committees, will implement the spirit of the national militia work conference and get a good grasp of putting militia work on a sound basis, focusing their work on the main local tasks, and contribute their strength towards fulfilling the general task for the new period and speeding up the four modernizations in mountainous west Hupeh."

In view of certain problems in militia training, Commander Yang and Commissar Li demanded: "The military subdistricts and county people's armed forces departments must act in the light of local conditions and proceed from reality in their leadership methods. So long as farmwork is not delayed, they should seize every opportunity to carry out more small-scale and scattered militia training activities. They should avoid activities which consist of just putting on a big show, of formalism and of superficiality, strive to reduce the burden on the production teams and take practical action to implement the spirit of the relevant central documents. At the same time, the departments of the Wuhan units and provincial military district responsible for militia training must not assign the same time and use the same methods and arrangements to train mountain militia as are used for training militia in the plains. The mountain area military subdistricts and people's armed forces should have the right to be flexible in grasping militia training, so that they can do still better at organizing the training of the militia by proceeding from the actual local conditions."

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**HUPEH HOLDS RALLY TO CONVEY SPIRIT OF NATIONAL CYL CONGRESS**

**HK141430Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 78 HK**

[Summary] "The Hupeh CYL Committee held a rally on the afternoon of 11 November to convey the spirit of the 10th National CYL Congress. Attending the rally were Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee; Chang Hsiu-lung, Jao Hsing-li, Hsueh Tan, (Yen Chun), Chiao Te-hsiu, Ma Hsueh-li, Hsia Shih-hou and (Chen Ming), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee. Also present at the rally were responsible comrades from the various departments, offices and committees at the provincial level, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association and the provincial Federation of Women." Some 1,500 people, including members of the CYL Central Committee who were in Wuhan, attended the rally. (Mao Chih-yuan), secretary of the Hupeh CYL Committee, presided over the rally. (Liu Ping-tung), delegate to the 10th National CYL Congress and secretary of the Hupeh CYL Committee, conveyed the grandeur and main spirit of the 10th National CYL Congress.

Hsueh Tan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, said at the rally: "The main spirit of the 10th National CYL Congress is to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, mobilize the young people of all nationalities throughout the country to actively contribute their youthful vitality to the great new Long March.

"CYL organizations at all levels and CYL members and young people throughout the province, under the unified plans of the party, must seriously study the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on speeding up the realization of the four modernizations, deeply comprehend the spirit of the documents of the 10th National CYL Congress, unprecedentedly and urgently get mobilized, and study and work on modernization. We must truly build the CYL organizations at all levels into a leading core for uniting and educating the young people, and effectively grasp the activities of learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new style of work in this winter and next spring.

"The party organizations at all levels must pay serious attention to and give play to the role of the CYL organizations at all levels, effectively include work on the young people into the party's daily agenda, take the initiative to help the CYL organizations man the CYL with cadres of specific duties, mobilize the CYL's systematic leadership and support the CYL's independent activities so as to enable them to continuously advance on the road of being both Red and expert."

**TIBET RELEASES 'REACTIONARY' PRISONERS, SECRET AGENTS**

OW150720Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--All important prisoners who were members of the reactionary group of the upper strata in Tibet were set free on November 4 by the public security organ of the Tibet Autonomous Region as an expression of leniency.

The 24 criminals released included officials of the former Tibet local government, living buddhas and former commanders of local rebel forces. Among them were Lhagyari Nangyal Gyagso, prince of Loka and dzasak of the former Tibet local government; Shagaba Janying Kedub, former commander of the rebel forces and tsipon of the former Tibet local government; Kanchung Lacha of the former Tibet local government Tubdan Danba; general administrator of Nagchuka district of the former Tibet local government Menduiba Losang Wangdui; deputy general administrator in charge of grain of the former Tibet local government Shadra Gendan Baljor; deputy general administrator of Ari district of the former Tibet local government Lang Dung Berma Dorje; pogbon of the former Tibet local government Changrag Ngawang Tsebal; former living buddha of Daipung monastery Gyalsei Ngawang Losang; former living buddha of Pienpa monastery, Pienpa Ngawang Losang; commanders of district rebel forces Bu Dondub and Jangkang Gedor.

Also granted leniency and released at the same time were ten secret agents who had sneaked into Tibet at the orders of foreign reactionaries and the secret services of the rebels now in exile abroad.

**TIBETAN COMPATRIOTS IN EXILE URGED TO RETURN TO PRC**

OW150722Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--All Chinese compatriots of Tibetan nationality now living in exile abroad, including those of the upper strata who fled the country, are welcome to return to China if they so wish.

This was announced by Tien Pao, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, on November 4. He was addressing a meeting at which all the important criminals in detention, who were members of the reactionary group of the upper strata in Tibet, were set free as an expression of leniency. Tien Pao called on all Tibetan compatriots now living in exile abroad to "acquire a clear understanding of the excellent internal and international situation and see through the scheme of the social-imperialists and reactionaries to commit aggression and subversion and split our motherland. They should extricate themselves from their predicament of living on alms and suffering discrimination, and return home to participate in the country's socialist construction". "All patriots belong to one family whether they come forward early or late," Tien Pao stated. "We welcome all those who are willing to come back and we will not hold them responsible for their past misdeeds and will provide them with appropriate jobs and means of production and livelihood."

## RELEASED TIBETANS ADDRESS MASS MEETING

OW150848Y Peking NCNA in English 0826 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--All 24 important prisoners in detention who were members of the reactionary group of the upper strata in Tibet were released as an expression of leniency at a mass meeting held here on November 4.

At the meeting, Berma Doje, deputy director of the Public Security Bureau of the Tibet Autonomous Region, announced the decision to grant clemency to these 24 criminals and issued them certificates of release. They included dzasak of the former Tibet local government and prince of Oka, lhagyari Namgyal Gyagso, and former commander of the rebel forces and tsipon of the former Tibet local government, Shagaba Janying Kedub.

The releasees were all granted citizenship rights and appropriate arrangements were made for them according to their specific conditions. Thirteen of them, including lhagyari Namgyal Gyagbo and Shagaba Janying Kedub will be given jobs and chances to study by the United Front Work Department of the autonomous region.

In 1959, the reactionary group of the upper strata in Tibet violated the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet, worked hand in glove with the imperialists and foreign reactionaries in staging a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion. The released criminals were all chief culprits and masterminds who plotted, organized and took part in the rebellion. Since the rebellion was put down and the democratic reform carried out, the public security organization in Tibet has followed Chairman Mao's policy of "combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education" and of "giving a way out". In the spirit of revolutionary humanitarianism, it has done patient and meticulous work over a long period of time in educating and reforming these criminals who committed crimes against the motherland, the people and the revolution. Four groups of such criminals had been given lenient treatment and set free since 1963 on the merit of the repentance they had shown and the good services they had performed. Now most of the remaining 24 criminals, after 19 years of education and reform also pleaded guilty and were willing to turn over a new leaf. Therefore all of them were accorded lenient treatment.

Released at the same time were ten secret agents who had been sent by foreign reactionaries and the secret services of the rebels now in exile abroad. Most of these will be given jobs by the government. Two of the group whose wives and children are abroad will be provided with sufficient travelling expenses and facilities for them to join their families if they so wish.

Before they were discharged, the prisoners were each issued a new suit, bedding, a hand bag and other daily necessities and 100 yuan R.M.B. as pocket money. Their wrist watches, fountain pens and wallets which the Public Security Department kept for them during their imprisonment were returned to them.

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Shagaba Janying Kedub, former commander of the rebel forces and tsipon of the former Tibet local government, said at the mass meeting: "Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have given us the chance of turning over a new leaf. Remorse grips us when we recall our past crimes. From now on we will follow the Communist Party with determination, turn over a new leaf in the true sense of the word and contribute to the construction of a socialist new Tibet."

Addressing the meeting, Tien Pao, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, welcomed the progress those criminals had made through the long period of education and reform. He expressed the hope that they would study diligently, love the motherland, support the Communist Party and perform useful services to the people. He said: "The reactionary group of the Tibetan upper strata now in exile abroad is now caught in an even more pathetic predicament. Those Tibetan compatriots who were hoodwinked and coerced to go into exile abroad are living on alms far away from the motherland. Their predicament of suffering discrimination is in sharp contrast with the happy life of the Tibetan people who are now masters of the country. Their homeland is in their thoughts day and night and they long for their motherland. We express deep sympathy and concern for them. We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express again our hope that all Tibetan compatriots now living in exile abroad including those of the upper strata will acquire a clear understanding of the excellent internal and international situation and see through the scheme of the social-imperialists and reactionaries to commit aggression and subversion and split our motherland. They should extricate themselves from their predicament of living on alms and suffering discrimination and return home to participate in the country's socialist construction."

"All patriots belong to one family whether they come forward early or late," Tien Pao stated. "We welcome all those who are willing to come back. We will not hold them responsible for their past misdeeds and we will provide them with appropriate jobs and means of production and livelihood."

On November 5, leading members of the party, government and PLA in Tibet and Pebala Geliehnamje, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leading members of the Tibet committee of the CPPCC received the released criminals and gave a dinner for them in congratulation.

NOTED PRC MATHEMATICIAN ADDRESSES SZECHWAN RALLY

HK110312Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a report rally on 7 November to popularize the quick method of seeking the best technical solution and the overall planning method. Yang Chao and Lu Ta-tung, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended the rally. Although there were branch sites all over the province, the main rally site was in Chengtu. Professor Hua Lo-keng, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Science and a famous mathematician, delivered a report at the rally. Yang Chao also spoke. (Yuan Chang Ching), deputy secretary-general of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

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In his report, Hua Lo-keng recalled the instructions and encouragement provided by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and responsible central comrades on popularizing the two methods in the past 10 or more years and denounced the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the work. He continued: "The springtime of science has now arrived throughout the great motherland. With the approval of the State Council, a new Academy of Science organ has been established to research and popularize applied mathematics. The work of popularizing the two methods has thus advanced to a new stage." Hua Lo-keng went on to speak on how to apply the two methods and explained various vivid instances of relying on the masses to apply the overall planning method with good results. This report was warmly acclaimed by the rally.

Yang Chao disclosed in his speech that the province had already gained 9,307 results in the 10 days following the launching of the joint battle to popularize the two methods. During this period the increased production and economy measures were valued at 10,940,000 yuan. He also put forward the arrangements for the next step along with the following five demands: "1) Further strengthen leadership over the joint battle: Every area and department should have a group in command of this work to insure that it is soundly organized. 2) Give free rein to the masses. Train backbone elements at all levels and organize small detachments to popularize the two methods. 3) All areas and units must decide on their main orientation of attack and on key projects in light of their specific circumstances, key problems and weak links. They should formulate plans for popularizing the two methods before the end of the year. 4) In the joint battle to popularize the two methods, it is necessary to integrate skill and speed. 5) In leadership methods, it is necessary to integrate selected basic units with areas, lead forward the work over areas by popularizing the experiences gained at these units and make the areas stimulate such units."

#### SZECHWAN COUNTY TURNS CHAOS INTO ORDER

HK110248Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] Kuangyuan County, a former disaster area, has brought about rapid improvements in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. The situation in the county is now excellent.

"In the days when Lin Piao and the gang of four were acting like tyrants, the factional chieftains in Szechwan stretched their black hands into Kuangyuan. They established a rival government there to act against the county CCP and revolutionary committees. As a result, the organs were paralyzed, factories halted production, schools closed, communications were disrupted and industrial and agricultural production was seriously sabotaged.

"After the gang of four was smashed, the Kuangyuan County CCP Committee followed the spirit of the provincial CCP committee instructions on handling the Kuangyuan problem, gave free rein to the masses to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, punished a number of beating, smashing and looting elements who harmed law and order, and seized back that portion of power which had been usurped by bad people. The county CCP committee launched the masses to expose and criticize the fake leftist, real rightist line of the gang of four and also conducted rectification in all aspects in the rural areas. They carried out rectification in a planned way in the leadership groups of over half the county's districts, communes, brigades and production teams. As a result, the leadership groups at all levels strengthened unity and a new atmosphere of grasping revolution and promoting production appeared."

The county CCP committee has also seriously implemented the party's rural economic policies and organized 4,000 people to take all-round stock of the cash, grain, work points and materials on a number of communes and brigades and to help them set up sound management systems. Despite the serious drought, total grain output may show a further 10 percent increase over last year's increase.

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**AUTOMATION SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST MEETING SINCE 1965 IN TAIYUAN**

SK141224Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 78 SK

[Text] The 1978 annual meeting of the Chinese Automation Society is being held in Taiyuan Municipality. The opening ceremony for this meeting took place on 5 November. This is the first such national meeting of scientists and technicians in the field of automation after 12 years' suspension of the society's annual meeting since 1965.

Attending this annual meeting are 260 representatives, including representatives from ministries and commissions at the central level and experts and science and technical workers in the field of automation from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Representatives from the National Scientific and Technological Association are also present at the meeting. Wang Ta-jen and Wang Ting-tung, secretaries of the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee, as well as responsible comrades of the Shansi Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission and Association attended the opening ceremony.

The main purpose of this annual meeting is to exchange academic findings, enliven academic study and raise the academic level. Close to 400 academic treatises were received, and 120 of them are to be read at the meeting. This exchange of academic findings serves as a review of the achievements made since the smashing of the gang of four.

The meeting will elect more directors so as to enlarge the board of directors of the society.

The convocation of the annual meeting of this National Automation Society in Taiyuan, Shansi, will give a powerful impetus to the theoretical study and application of the science of automation in our province.

**TIENTSIN MUNICIPAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS THIRD EXPOSURE RALLY**

SK111353Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held the third municipal rally on exposing and criticizing crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four on 8 November. The rally deeply exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and thoroughly exposed and criticized some responsible persons in Tientsin for their serious misdeeds of following Lin Piao and the gang of four, actively pushing the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four and maliciously attacking and slandering esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and other revolutionaries of older generations.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Chen Wei-ta, Huang Chih-kang, (Fan Ju-sheng), (Wu Chen), Hu Chao-heng, (Li Yen-wu), Wang En-hui, Ma Hsiu-chung, Pai Hua, Li Chung-yuan, Chao Chun, and Liu Chin-feng; and responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices under the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and of various districts and counties. Also attending the rally were responsible person of the Tientsin Municipal Garrison District (Tao Chung-nan) and responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tientsin (Yen Hung-mao) and (Yang Tzu-an).

Second Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Comrade Huang Chih-kang presided over the rally. First Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Comrade Chen Wei-ta delivered an important speech at the rally. After analyzing the excellent situation at home and abroad, Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: Tientsin Municipality has brought about an excellent situation in revolution and production under the guidance of the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link to bring about great order throughout Tientsin and under the leadership of the Tientsin municipal party committee. The vast number of cadres and masses have had a firm and clear-cut political stand, actively engaged in the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and removed the lid from class struggle in Tientsin Municipality. Over the past 4 months, the exposure-criticism-investigation movement has developed quickly and healthily.

The individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, the counterrevolutionary incidents of opposing Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and attacking and fabricating false charges against Premier Chou and other leading cadres of central authorities, and serious problems of beating, smashing and looting are being investigated in depth. Those unjust, trumped-up and erroneous cases fabricated by Lin Piao and the gang of four are being reversed and persons exonerated. The party's policies on cadres, workers and intellectuals are being implemented step by step.

In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, the leading bodies at and above district and county levels have been initially readjusted and consolidated. The party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line are being restored and carried forward. The vast number of cadres and masses feel ease in their minds and are in high spirit and strong in morale. Their enthusiasm for socialism is raised to an unprecedented level.

The great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four has effectively strengthened stability and unity and promoted industrial and agricultural production and other work. From January to September, the total industrial output value throughout Tientsin Municipality was 22.8 percent higher than that of the corresponding period of last year. The quality of products was substantially improved. Of 100 indexes of product quality, 75 percent reached the previous higher levels. The labor productivity was increased by 22.7 percent as compared to the corresponding period of last year. In rural areas, since the two important documents of the party Central Committee were implemented and enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members was brought into full play, despite rain and waterlogging conditions, the total grain output of this year still surpassed that of last year. With the development of industrial and agricultural production, the financial revenue of Tientsin Municipality from January to September increased 24 percent as compared to the corresponding period last year. A new atmosphere has been prevailing in scientific, technical, cultural and public health undertakings.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta set forth several opinions of future work. He said: It is necessary to further mobilize the masses to continuously carry out the movement in depth. Judging from the development of the movement throughout the municipality, though we have scored very great achievements, it is still necessary to further develop the movement in depth. It is imperative to continuously and thoroughly expose and criticize the serious problems of some responsible persons in Tientsin and firmly grasp and carry out the investigation work so as to see to it that each case and event is clearly investigated.

Over the past many years, Lin Piao and the gang of four, especially Chen Po-ta and Chiang Ching, poked their noses directly into Tientsin, seriously interfered and sabotaged socialist revolution and construction in Tientsin. Their pernicious influence was very deep and great. Some responsible persons long ago followed Lin Piao and the gang of four and committed serious mistakes in both the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines in the party. We should never underestimate the seriousness of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Tientsin's work. We should never underestimate their pernicious influence. Therefore, we must not have any mood of relaxation. We must firmly grasp this struggle and carry it out successively.

We should particularly understand that deeply and thoroughly carrying out the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and eliminating their pernicious influence bear important significance in fulfilling the general task for the new period. Only if we do a good job in investigation, make clear the class alignment and at the same time eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and enable the people to emancipate their minds and have the courage to speak and work can we remove obstacles and insure the acceleration of the fulfillment of the four modernizations.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: The key to making a success of the movement and carrying it out thoroughly lies with leading bodies. The previous movement proved that those units where the leading bodies--in particular the two top leaders--had a firm and clear-cut political stand and boldly aroused the masses in the struggle scored achievements in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and made rapid progress in production. In those units where the leading bodies and particularly the two top leaders failed to have a firm and clearer-cut stand, suppressed the masses so as to protect themselves, the movement was lifeless and no progress could be made in production.

At present, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over backward units and make a concrete analysis of their leading bodies. Some comrades have a blurred understanding of the nature and great significance of this struggle. Some comrades have problems and refuse to clearly explain things to the masses. Therefore they lose their role as leading bodies in the movement. Some comrades have serious problems. They oppose the movement, cover up problems and protect themselves and thus become a hindrance to the movement. Therefore, to make a success of the movement and to carry it out thoroughly, it is necessary to consolidate leading bodies well.

We must help those comrades who have a blurred understanding to raise their understanding so that they can stand in the van of the struggle and take the lead in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin. As for those comrades who have committed mistakes, it is necessary to help them raise their awareness and change their political stand and encourage them to clearly explain their problems, so that they can lay down their burden and come to the battlefield without any mental burdens. Thus they can actively plunge into the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin and can receive forgiveness from the masses.

As for a few persons who have serious problems and continue to cover up problems, suppress the masses and oppose the movement, it is necessary to adopt measures to make adjustments resolutely. Only by so doing can we insure the in-depth and healthy development of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: We must firmly grasp the consolidation of enterprises, communes and brigades in close connection with the exposure-criticism-investigation struggle. It is necessary to first of all grasp firmly those key enterprises which have relatively great influence on the national economy. The Tientsin municipal party committee has urged the municipal economic committee and the party committees of counties to first grasp well the consolidation of 100 key enterprises. Every bureau should adopt the method of keeping watch over the most advanced and the most backward to bring along the majority in between and consolidate two or three key enterprises well. To consolidate enterprises it is necessary to take exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link to strengthen the building of leading bodies and contingents and do a good job in building party branches, workshops, teams and other grassroots organizations. It is necessary to do all spade work well and make a success of basic skill training. Only in this way can the work of enterprises withstand the test and production be pushed forward realistically. We must establish and improve all kinds of rules and regulations and see that everyone has specific responsibilities and all matters have people in charge of them. We must resolutely put an end to the situation of no one being responsible.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: To resolutely implement the party's policies we must carry out the consistent policies, strategy and theories of Chairman Mao and implement the policies prescribed in Chairman Hua's political report to the 11th party congress. We must sharply differentiate between the different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. We must be strict in criticism and lenient in handling verdicts, be strict with those who resist and lenient with those who repent.

With regard to a handful of the gang of four's sworn followers who committed serious crimes and yet would not repent, counterrevolutionaries who indulged in sabotage activities, and elements who incurred the great wrath of the masses, constantly engaged in beating, smashing and looting, committed serious offences and would not repent after repeated education, we must deal resolute blows at them and never be kind-hearted toward them. We should take a ruthless attitude toward enemies and a harmonious attitude toward our comrades. Toward those comrades who made mistakes, including those who make serious ones, we must persist in the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, allow people to make mistakes and correct them because it is good if mistakes are corrected, and rehabilitate people at the earliest possible date so that the two goals of clarifying the people's thinking and uniting comrades can be achieved. We should win over all people who can be won over and see to it that more than 95 percent of cadres and masses are united.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta continued: We should get strenuously mobilized as never before and strive to greatly accelerate the realization of the four modernizations. Wise leader Chairman Hua delivered an extremely important speech at the reception in celebration of the 29th National Day, urging us to further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps. The Ninth National Trade Union Congress, the 10th National CYL Congress and the Fourth National Women's Congress were successively held recently. Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh wrote inscriptions for them and Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing delivered speeches at these congresses on behalf of the party Central Committee. These important speeches of the central leading comrades were to educate and mobilize the people throughout the country to clearly realize the excellent situation and greatly speed up the achievement of the four modernizations.

Party organizations throughout Tientsin Municipality should organize cadres and people to seriously study politics, economy, culture, management and technology so as to constantly raise their political, ideological, economic, managerial scientific and technical levels. We should revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, combine theory with practice, proceed from reality in doing everything, emancipate our minds, do away with taboos and superstitions, dare to deliberate on questions, advance questions and solve them, and earnestly change the mental condition of fearing the wolf in front and the tiger behind and of not daring to make necessary decisions, take leadership and shoulder responsibilities. It is necessary to consult with the masses whenever a matter arises, get the opinions of the masses and refer the [word indistinct] to the masses, and oppose the bureaucratic style of holding oneself high, not going to the masses, turning a deaf ear to the masses' opinions and calls and paying no attention to the masses' difficulties. It is imperative to work in a down-to-earth, vigorous and effective manner, do our work sincerely once we are committed, make our deeds match our words and do each of our tasks carefully. It is necessary to oppose the work style of using empty, boastful, falsified and useless words, saying without doing, procrastination and shirking responsibilities.

In conclusion, the rally announced the following:

1. (Li Jung-kuei), an arch criminal guilty of beating, smashing and looting, committed serious crimes and incurred the great wrath of the masses by creating the "May 12" sabotage incident, shifting the blame onto others and persecuting great numbers of cadres and people. The Peking municipal party committee decided to expel him from the party and authorize the public security organ to arrest him according to law.
2. (Chin Sung-feng), an arch criminal guilty of beating, smashing and looting, committed serious crimes and incurred the great wrath of the masses by maliciously attacking and slandering Vice Chairman Yeh and cruelly persecuting cadres and the people. He was to be arrested by the public security organ according to law.

When the above decision was announced, the hall resounded with a warm ovation. The masses attending the rally warmly supported the stern punishment meted out to the arch criminals guilty of beating, smashing and looting.

#### **TIENTSIN CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS RALLY TO RELAY GUIDELINES**

SK151105Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Tientsin CYL Committee recently held a rally to relay the guidelines of the 10th National CYL Congress and the magnificent atmosphere of the congress. More than 5,000 members and cadres of CYL committee hailing from the various fronts throughout the municipality attended the rally. First Secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee Chen Wei-ta was present and delivered a speech at the rally. Secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Fan Ju-sheng) attended the rally. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of related departments of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Tientsin Council of Trade Unions, the Tientsin CYL Committee and the Tientsin Women's Federation, and delegates of Tientsin to the 10th National CYL Congress.

The hall echoed with warm applause when wise leader Chairman Hua's and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh's brilliant inscriptions were read and the speech delivered by Vice Chairman Li on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council at the 10th National CYL Congress was relayed at the rally.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta pointed out in his speech: The fighting tasks set forth by the 10th National CYL Congress aim at organizing and mobilizing the youth throughout the country to work hard for the realization of the four modernizations. At present, all our work is for speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. It is necessary to first of all sweep away obstacles in realizing the four modernizations and eliminate the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. CYL organizations at various levels should lead the vast number of CYL members and youth to adopt a firm and clear-cut political stand and to make new contributions in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. They should, in light of the reality in Tientsin's youth work, end turmoil, restore order and carry out construction as well as destruction. CYL organizations at various levels should organize and mobilize the vast number of CYL members and youth to study politics, economics, culture and technology, and to strive to grasp modern scientific knowledge and shoulder the task of training talented people.

If youth want to study well, it is necessary to have a healthy body. The arduous tasks of building a powerful, modernized socialist country is placed on the shoulders of the young generation. It is necessary to deeply carry out the movement to learn from Lei Feng so as to establish new socialist morale. It is also imperative to help backward youth to change their ideology. CYL organizations should shoulder this task and give play to their functions in improving social practice and make a real success of this work.

CYL organizations at various levels should carry out youth work in a vigorous and vivid manner. Each front must have its own advanced examples and vanguards. It is imperative to vigorously commend advanced persons, to decorate them with red flowers, to beat drums and to clash cymbals for them and to send the good news to their parents and all neighbors. It is necessary to create such an atmosphere that everyone will know who is being commended. CYL committees must have good work styles.

CYL organizations at various levels should dare to think through, bring up and solve questions. In work, it is necessary to carry out investigation and research, to adhere to seeking truth from facts and to follow the mass line. It is imperative to have plans, carry out investigation and sum up experiences of work so as to work hard in a down-to-earth way to make a real success of the work.

The head of the Tientsin delegation to the 10th National CYL Congress relayed the guidelines of the 10th National CYL Congress and reported the magnificent atmosphere of the congress.

## KIRIN PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDED

SK121420Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial Public Security Work Conference was held from 25 October to 6 November in Changchun. While conscientiously relaying and implementing the guidelines of the Third National Public Security Work Conference, the conference, in light of reality, deeply exposed and criticized Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee for their crimes in undermining public security work, summed up the positive and negative experiences gained in our province's public security work, distinguished between the right and wrong in lines, and discussed plans to consolidate, restore and strengthen public security management work in an all-round way so as to create a better social environment for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Attending this conference were directors of the public security bureaus of various municipalities, prefectures, chou, leagues, counties and banners and responsible comrades of the operational departments concerned as well as responsible persons of peace-preservation departments of key industrial and mining enterprises, colleges and universities, totalling more than 250 people. Responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial party and revolutionary committees were also invited to participate in the conference.

Before the conference, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee listened to reports by responsible comrades of the provincial Public Security Bureau. Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave an important directive on how to make the conference a success and how to do a still better job in keeping public order.

During the conference, leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees Kao Yang, Yu Ko and Mu Lin received representatives of the conference. Comrade Yu Ko delivered an important speech. (Liu Hsin-jen), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, gave a report in behalf of the leading party members' group of the bureau, entitled: "Get Mobilized and Maintain Public Order Well so as To Create Good Social Order for Fulfilling the Four Modernizations." (Su Chin-yun), director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, gave a summation speech at the conference.

The conference sincerely analyzed the situation of public security work of the province and discussed the task of public security work in the new period. All participants unanimously held that after the smashing of the gang of four and under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link to run the country well, public security work in our province has been greatly strengthened. The public security organs smashed by Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and their company have been restored and further developed. Grassroots spadework is being restored and all aspects of operational work are returning to the correct path step by step. Social public security is improving remarkably and social order is becoming more stable day after day.

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In order to push forward our province's public security work within the shortest time possible, the conference stressed that it is necessary to implement resolutely the public security work principle of having the party committee exercise leadership, relying on the masses, putting prevention first, managing in a strict manner, attacking quickly and guaranteeing safety and adopting practical measures to consolidate, restore and strengthen social security management work in an all-round way. It is necessary to continuously carry out the "two blows and one consolidation" struggle and deal relentless blows at the enemies. While attacking and handling all kinds of criminals, we must lay further emphasis on comprehensively consolidating public security, actively unfold crime prevention work and resolutely reduce the number of criminal cases to a great extent.

Before 1980, we must build one third of the public security grassroots units into Tunglai-type advanced units and build the public security contingent into a powerful contingent which is both Red and expert and is appreciated by the people and feared by the enemies.

#### KIRIN FIRST SECRETARY ON SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS

OW141022Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Changchun, 13 Nov--Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, recently delivered separate speeches at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, the meeting of cadres in organs directly under the province and the meeting of secretaries of all prefectural and county CCP committees in the province. The KIRIN DAILY highlights the main theme of Wang En-mao's three speeches in a report entitled: "The Key To Holding Chairman Mao's Great Banner Aloft Is To Persist in Seeking Truth From Facts."

Comrade Wang En-mao said: To seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, integrate theory with practice and regard practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is a fundamental viewpoint and principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This point determines the success or failure of the proletarian revolutionary cause and is the key to holding Chairman Mao's great banner aloft. Only by clearly understanding this basic issue and firmly grasping Marxism as an ideological weapon will it be possible for us to hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft. Tackle new tasks, solve new problems which will appear under the new historical conditions and quicken our tempo in realizing the four socialist modernizations. Only by doing so will there be hope for our cause.

He said: To hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft we must comprehensively and correctly grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, implement the party Central Committee's line, principle and policies, persist in seeking truth from facts and proceed from reality in everything. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to step up our efforts in the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," criticize idealism while upholding materialism, criticize metaphysics while adhering to dialectics and use Mao Tsetung Thought--its proletarian stand, viewpoints and methods--to observe, analyze and solve problems.

He said: To hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft, we must resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the general task for the new period of development set forth by the Fifth National People's Congress, and strive to quicken our tempo in realizing the four socialist modernizations. The question facing us at present is no longer whether or not we should realize the four modernizations before the end of the century. It is now a question of how to achieve this magnificent goal within an even shorter period and with even faster speed. This demands that we use our brains, proceed from reality and seek truth from facts in summing up our experiences in socialist revolution and socialist construction and accelerate the four modernizations--a process of leaping from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

He also pointed out: We must seek truth from facts and do things honestly either in developing agriculture and industry or in promoting science and technology. We always say that, in learning from Taching and Tachai, we are faced with the question of whether one is truly or falsely learning from Taching and Tachai. Truly learning from Taching and Tachai means to do so in a practical, honest manner. Otherwise, one falsely learns from Taching and Tachai. In the just analysis, whether one learns truly or falsely is judged by facts which show whether or not one learns in a practical, honest manner. For example, we must learn from Tachai in developing farmland capital construction and learn from its scientific approach and hardworking spirit. We must not blindly learn from its ways in building terraced fields; we must do things according to local conditions. We don't have to build terraced fields in places where they are not needed; we should only build terraced fields in places where they are needed. Briefly, we must seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in everything. In this respect, we must emancipate our minds. Some people still are inflexible in their thinking: whatever the higher level says, counts. They just blindly copy and relay instructions issued by higher levels instead of implementing them while taking into consideration the specific conditions in one's own district, department or unit. Leading cadres at all levels must use their brains and dare to present some good ideas and measures that will keep pace with the developing situation in one's own district, department or unit so as to carry out their work well.

He said: To hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft, we must unite all forces that can be united, bring into full play all positive factors, and make them serve the realization of the four socialist modernizations. Chairman Mao's banner is the banner of unity in struggle. Whether or not we can unite all forces that can be united is a major issue which will determine whether or not we realize the four modernizations. Only by uniting with the overwhelming majority of people will it be possible for us to win victories in revolution and construction. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" sought to overthrow all. As a result, they were overthrown by the party and the broad masses. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" reversed the relationship between us and the enemy and fabricated many framed-up charges and false cases. We must implement party policy and exonerate the victims. This demands that we adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts. We should reaffirm cases that are correct and deny cases that are false. We should negate all slanderous and dishonest remarks, and correctly handle cases according to party policy.

Comrade Wang En-mao called on party organizations at all levels to hold Chairman Mao's great banner aloft under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, organize cadres to conscientiously study and understand the important instructions issued by leading comrades of the central authorities and persistently uphold the basic principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice. He urged them to persist in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, smash the mental shackles imposed by the "gang of four" so as to fetter people's minds, break through forbidden areas, emancipate their thinking, do their jobs well and make still greater contributions to quickening our tempo in realizing the four modernizations.

#### LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

SK150150Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] Comrade Hu I-min, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, recently announced at the grain work conference sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee: The Liaoning provincial party committee has stressed that grain distribution and grain procurement in 1978 should be resolutely carried out in accordance with the party's policies. We shall do what we have said: Grain should be procured in sufficient quantity to meet the quota. No procurement should be made when not required by the plan. Under absolutely no circumstances can we surpass the grain procurement quota. After the conclusion of grain and oil procurement, we may open village fairs for grain and oil trade in designated places.

Hearing this, the participants at the conference happily said: The grain procurement conference this year has displayed the party's traditional work style of seeking truth from facts. Everyone enjoys ease of mind and finds it easier to do the work.

The provincial grain procurement conference demanded that, in fulfilling the task of grain procurement this year, it is imperative to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, simultaneously pay attention to the interests of the state, collectives and individuals and do the work strictly in line with the principle of procuring 70 percent of the total grain output and reserving 30 percent for commune members. With regard to those units where production has declined, the amount of procurement should be reduced in line with the policy.

When the grain procurement task has been 70 to 80 percent fulfilled, it is necessary to sincerely check on the implementation of the policy. If total output has increased, more grain should be procured according to the ratio. If it has decreased, grain procurement should also be reduced proportionately. Grain should be procured in sufficient quantity to meet the quota, and no procurement should be made which is not required by the plan. The people's livelihood should be properly arranged. In absolutely no circumstances can we surpass the quota of grain procurement. As to the grain to be reserved, it is necessary to respect the self-determination of production teams. They should be allowed to make disposition themselves. In this way, it is not only possible to increase the food grain for commune members and invest in setting up collective equipment, but also possible to use extra grain for feed. In production teams where conditions permit and which have made greater contributions, food grain may surpass the 500 catties for every commune member.

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The conference also extensively discussed the question of whether we should deduct the weight of moisture content when calculating grain supplied to the rural area and whether we should open village fairs for grain and oil trade. The Liaoning provincial party committee listened to opinions voiced by the participants and made a resolution. If the moisture content of the grain supplied to the rural area exceeds the limit set by the state, it should be subtracted according to the ratio used in procuring grain. After conclusion of grain and oil procurement, village fairs for grain and oil trade should be opened in designated places at county, banner and district level. Commodity exchange may also be practiced through consultations between production teams. The quantity and types of commodities to be exchanged should be decided by the various municipalities, prefectures and leagues.

The Liaoning provincial party committee resolutely acted in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts. This deeply encouraged the comrades at the conference. They vied to express that they would sincerely implement the party's policy, grasp the work firmly, carry out careful reaping and threshing and insure that every grain is collected and sent to the granary. They vowed to keep to the principle of procuring less grain when production has declined and more grain when production has increased. Through concrete actions of prefulfilling or overfulfilling the grain procurement quota, they will reciprocate the concern shown by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

#### BRIEFS

DPRK SPORTS TEAM--A 21-member youth table tennis group of Pyongan north province, DPRK, arrived in Shenyang Municipality by special invitation of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee on the afternoon of 16 October 1978. The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet for them on the evening of their arrival. Present were Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Su Yu, Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Hsieh Huang-tien and Vice Chairman of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee (Wang Chuan). [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 78 SK]

FUSHUN '21 JULY' UNIVERSITIES--Fushun coal mining administration in Liaoning Province conscientiously consolidated "21 July" universities of various units under this administration were built after 1974. Since the gang of four and its sworn follower actively pushed the sinister experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, some units ordered all spare-time training class to be changed into "21 July" universities. Thus, 63 "21 July" universities suddenly appeared. This seriously affected the quality of education. Now that the gang of four has been smashed, this administration is determined to thoroughly strengthen the "21 July" universities, to regard them as higher educational institutions and to train more people who are both Red and expert. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 78 SK]

LIAONING WRITERS' FORUM--Recently the Liaoning branch of the Union of Chinese Writers held a discussion meeting in Shenyang. The meeting was attended by more than 120 professional and amateur writers, who discussed how to create more and better literary works in the province. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 78 SK]

## SINKIANG DAILY EDITORIAL FAVORS BONUS SYSTEM

OW100029Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Report on 8 November SINKIANG DAILY editorial: "Implement the Principle of 'To Each According to His Work' and Practice the Bonus System"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: Since the beginning of this year, some industrial and agricultural units in Sinkiang Autonomous Region have practiced the bonus system which combines moral encouragement and material reward, with emphasis on the former. The bonus system has aroused enthusiasm for socialism among the masses and has promoted production. The practice of those units has proved that the bonus system is an important supplement to the principle of "to each according to his work." Persistent integration of "putting politics in command" with material reward and the active, widespread practice of the bonus system are of great significance to promoting economic development and accelerating the four modernizations.

The editorial says: Practicing the bonus system is an effective way to promote the development of productive forces. Giving proper material rewards to those who have made outstanding achievements in production will further arouse their enthusiasm for socialism and for improvement of their own vocational skills and of their knowledge about science and technology. It will make them more skillful and encourage them to create more wealth for the country. Developed production, an economic boom and steadily rising living standards can arouse greater enthusiasm among the people and make them contribute still more to the country. Therefore, the bonus system is simultaneously in the interests of the state, collectives and individuals. It can fully mobilize all positive factors and bring the people's wisdom and talents into full play to accelerate socialist construction.

The editorial points out: At present, the comrades of some units are still afraid to practice the bonus system because they don't know the difference between the bonus system and "putting bonus in command." They have lingering fear because they have not yet freed themselves from the mental shackles put on them by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They are afraid that they will be accused of practicing revisionism if they practice the bonus system.

The editorial says: The counterrevolutionary fallacies spread by Lin Piao and the gang of four sabotaged the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" over the past several years. Their fallacies dampened people's enthusiasm for socialism and seriously obstructed the development of production. Therefore, we must penetratingly expose and criticize the towering crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging the principle of "to each according to his work" in order to completely free ourselves from the mental shackles they put on us. We should firmly implement the principle of "to each according to his work" and practice the bonus system which combines moral encouragement and material reward, with emphasis on the former.

In conclusion, the editorial says: Party committees at higher levels should strengthen their leadership over this work, eliminate all ideological obstacles and take feasible measures for initiating the bonus system as soon as possible.

## REGIONAL SECRETARY ADDRESSES SINKIANG EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW131645Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 8 November the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Education Conference held another full-scale session. Comrade Chou Jen-shan, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered an important speech. Leading members of the regional party school and the Sinkiang PLA units including Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-Wa-mai-ti, Tan Yu-lin, Wei Yu-chu, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Chi Kuo, (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), (Li Kuang), Pai Cheng-ming, (Chang Shu-ming) and (Tien Cheng) attended the session. Also present were responsible persons of the regional CPPCC committee, the regional party and revolutionary committees, regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus. The regional Trade Union Council, CYL Committee and Women's Federation as well as principals and teachers of middle and primary schools in Urumchi Municipality, numbering more than 1,300 people in all. The session was presided over by Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee.

In his speech Comrade Chou Jen-shan dwelled on the current excellent situation in our country and pointed out that to quicken the tempo of the four modernizations it is necessary to mobilize the whole party to run education in a big way. Comrade Chou Jen-shan said: The 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC set the general task for the new period. At present, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee he heads are leading us on a new Long March. To quicken the tempo of the four modernizations is a very pressing militant task facing the whole party. Chairman Hua has instructed us that we must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise further measures and quicken our step. This is a great call, the orientation in our efforts and our guide to action. The people of the whole country are now strenuously mobilizing and striving hard to fulfill the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Located on the anti-revolutionary front, Sinkiang is the west gate of our motherland. It is of great strategic importance. Sinkiang is a vast land and is rich in natural resources. Chairman Hua, when he inspected Sinkiang, said: "Sinkiang is very vast and has great latent potential." We must live up to the earnest expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and strive to do a good job of our work. Only by doing a good job can we make relatively great contributions to quickening the tempo of the four modernizations. If we fail to do so, not only will Sinkiang's economy fail to develop rapidly but we will also harm our country's national economy. Our comrades working in Sinkiang should profoundly recognize this point.

To quicken the tempo of the four modernizations, we should have a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and recognize the fact that time is pressing. To quicken the tempo of the four modernizations, it is necessary to develop education as quickly as possible. The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology, whose foundation lies in education. Therefore, whether or not we can rapidly develop education directly affects the progress and speed of the four modernizations.

For historical reasons and because of the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four during the past 10 years or so, presentday Sinkiang is far from being able to meet the needs of developing its economy. This contradiction is very pronounced. If it is left unsolved, we will not be able to rapidly develop Sinkiang's economy and transform its backwardness. Therefore, it is a very urgent militant task for the whole party to develop education.

At present, many of our comrades have failed to fully realize the importance and urgency of education, and party committees of many localities have failed to provide powerful leadership over education. They have not put educational work on their agendas and not grasped it as an important issue. Every comrade hopes for the realization of the four modernizations. If so, they should be enthusiastic about education, effectively strengthen their leadership over it and grasp education firmly and well.

Comrade Chou Jen-shan pointed out: Sinkiang is a region inhabited by many nationalities. For historical reasons, the education of minority nationalities has lagged behind. Over the past many years, owing to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the development and improvement of the education of minority nationalities has been greatly affected. We must thoroughly expose and criticize the serious crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in undermining the education of minority nationalities, eliminate chaos and restore order and make great efforts to develop the education of minority nationalities.

We must grasp the education of minority nationalities by starting from primary school education so as to lay a good foundation. It is necessary to train minority teachers. Effective measures should be taken to rapidly develop and improve the education of minority nationalities within a relatively short time. We should train a large number of minority experts in various specialities. This is of great and far-reaching significance in consolidating and enhancing national unity, boosting Sinkiang's economy, developing its science and culture, intensifying the struggle against Soviet revisionism and reinforcing national defense.

At present, the autonomous region is seriously short of teachers. To solve this problem, regional planning and labor departments should make an in-depth study of it. Every education department must strive to increase its teachers by a certain number so as to fill all vacancies in 3 or 4 years. As for the question of educational expenditures, all funds allocated to the autonomous region by the central authorities for education should be used for this purpose. No department should be permitted to retain them. The amount of funds earmarked by local authorities for educational purposes should henceforth be duly increased. On the question of returning borrowed school buildings, equipment, vehicles and lands to the related schools, the central authorities have issued directives and the autonomous region has also issued instructions. We would like to reaffirm these directives and instructions at this session. All departments concerned must unconditionally return what they have borrowed to the related schools before the end of the first half of next year.

The army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Over the past 20 years or so, the Sinkiang PLA units have made great contributions to the great cause of consolidating national defense and defending and building the frontier. The leading organs of the Sinkiang PLA units and all other PLA units have warmly and enthusiastically supported local party committees. All party committees and local governments should strive to forge close ties with the PLA units stationed in their areas. They should take the initiative in helping the PLA units solve local problems.

Comrade Chou Jen-shan said: The autonomous region is now gradually intensifying the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Since the regional party committee held its work conference in August, the region's exposure-criticism-investigation movement and "two blows" struggle have greatly developed. However, there is still an arduous task ahead of us in carrying the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and the "two blows" struggle through to the end. The regional party committee is determined to get rid of the various obstacles and interferences and carry out the resolutions of the August work conference.

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